United Nations E/2001/28 – E/CN.7/2001/12

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
20 April 2001

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-fourth session*
(20-29 March 2001)

* The present document is an advance version of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session. It will be issued subsequently in final form as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28-E/CN.7/2001/12).

V.01-82895 (E) 250501 280501

Contents

	Paragraphs	Page
I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	1-3	6
A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	1	6
I. Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs		6
II. International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs		7
III. International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs		8
IV. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs		9
V. Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme		10
B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	2	11
I. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission		11
II. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board		13
III. Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session		13
C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic Social Council	3	13
Resolution 44/1. Cooperation against the drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific		14
Resolution 44/2. First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together		14
Resolution 44/3. Approval of the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire		16
Resolution 44/4. Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction		17
Resolution 44/5. Prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people		17
Resolution 44/6. Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea		18

Resolution 44/7. Judicial cooperation: strengthening of central authorities with a view to the effective implementation of mutual legal assistance 19

Resolution 44/8. Strengthening international law enforcement cooperation to cope with the growing links between drug trafficking and other illicit activities involving transnational organized criminal groups 20

Resolution 44/9. Illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East 21

Resolution 44/10. Enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training 22

Resolution 44/11. International cooperation on the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development 22

Resolution 44/12. Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in central Asia 24

Resolution 44/13. Contribution to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines 24

Resolution 44/14. Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed 27

Resolution 44/15. Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances 28

Resolution 44/16. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body 28

Resolution 44/17. Revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 30

Resolution 44/18. Revised programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 30

Resolution 44/19. Outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 31

Decision 44/1. Inclusion of 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 31

Decision 44/2. Inclusion of α-methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 32

Decision 44/3. Inclusion of γ-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 32

Decision 44/4. Inclusion of zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 32

Decision 44/5. Transfer of acetic anhydride from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 ... 32

Decision 44/6. Transfer of potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 32

II. Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem 4-34 32

A. Structure of the debate 4 32

B. Deliberations 5-34 32

III. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session 35-69 35

A. Structure of the debate 35-38 35

B. Deliberations 39-66 36

C. Action taken 67-69 41

IV. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs 70-89 41

A. Structure of the debate 70-71 41

B. Deliberations 72-86 42

C. Action taken 87-89 43

V. Illicit drug traffic and supply 90-116 44

A. Structure of the debate 90-95 44

B. Deliberations 96-107 45

C. Action taken 108-116 47

VI. Implementation of the international drug control treaties 117-147 48

A. Structure of the debate 117-120 48

B. Deliberations 121-142 48

C. Action taken 143-147 51

VII. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme ... 148-161 52

A. Structure of the debate 148-150 52

B. Deliberations 151-161 52

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control 162-164 55

A. Structure of the debate 162 55
B. Deliberations 163 55
C. Action taken 164 56
IX. Administrative and budgetary questions 165-179 56
A. Structure of the debate 165-168 56
B. Deliberations 169-176 56
C. Action taken 177-179 57
X. Conclusion of the operational segment 180-184 57
XI. Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 185-188 58
A. Structure of the debate 185-186 58
B. Deliberations 187 58
C. Action taken 188 58
XII. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 189 58
XIII. Other business 190 59
XIV. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session 191-192 59
XV. Organization of the session and administrative matters 193-199 59
A. Opening and duration of the session 193 59
B. Attendance 194 59
C. Election of officers 195-197 59
D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters 198 60
E. Documentation 199 61

Annexes

I. Attendance 62
II. Panels of experts participating in the thematic debate 67
III. List of documents before the Commission at its forty-fourth session 68

Chapter I
Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that the control of precursor chemicals is a key component in the prevention of diversion of such chemicals to the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Alarmed by the continued spread of the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, including amphetamine, methamphetamine and Ecstasy-type drugs, and by the health hazards associated with their abuse,

Noting that the global nature of both the problem of synthetic drugs and the trade in chemicals makes cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, essential in preventing diversion,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1] provides the foundation and framework for such cooperation,

Recalling the provisions of the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors and the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolutions S-20/4 A and B of 10 June 1998, including the application of the principle "know your client",

Recognizing that further information is required about the identity of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing also that many of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs are also used in the licit industry and trade,

Bearing in mind the use of non-controlled and easily substitutable chemicals in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing the importance of drug characterization and impurity profiling and of the results of forensic analysis of drugs in obtaining information on trends in, and on the chemicals used for, the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing also that large quantities of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, also known as PMK (piperonyl methyl ketone), a controlled chemical included in Table I of the 1988 Convention and an important precursor used in the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy-type drugs, are being seized, and that there is little legitimate trade in that chemical,

1. *Recommends* that concerned Governments and international and regional organizations make every effort to establish closer contact to facilitate the exchange of information between countries used as a source of key chemicals and those in which synthetic drugs are illicitly manufactured;

2. *Urges* Governments and international and regional organizations to make every effort to enhance cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the rapid exchange of information, in particular relating to stopped shipments, suspicious transactions and new chemicals identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

3. *Also urges* Governments to implement operating procedures for chemical control that would give effect, as a minimum, to the measures to control precursors, in particular those relating to pre-export

---

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 67.

[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

notification, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to articles 12 and 18 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] as well as article 13 thereof, relating to the tracking of essential laboratory equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

4. *Recommends* that Governments and international and regional organizations collect and exchange the information needed to identify the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs and the sources of such chemicals. That information should be supplied to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for analysis, interpretation and dissemination as necessary;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and international and regional organizations to use the information thus obtained as the basis for future initiatives to prevent the diversion of such chemicals;

6. *Urges* Governments and regional organizations to make use of the limited international special surveillance list of substances established by the Board, adapted or supplemented, where appropriate, by lists of chemicals subject to voluntary monitoring, to reflect national and regional situations and changing trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

7. *Calls upon* Governments and regional organizations to consider the establishment of early warning systems for suspicious key nationally non-controlled chemicals found to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to allow the rapid dissemination of information to the chemical industry and trade and to the appropriate authorities;

8. *Urges* Governments to develop cooperation programmes, together with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the regular exchange of information, thus promoting greater awareness of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and to encourage reporting of suspicious transactions;

9. *Recommends* that Governments and regional organizations consider drawing up guidelines for their chemical industry and trade, setting out indicators of suspicious transactions and allowing for the regular updating of regulations and procedures;

10. *Recommends also* that Governments consider facilitating, with the technical support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, if necessary, the development and distribution of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, as tools for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

11. *Recommends further* that interested Governments and international and regional organizations consider the possibility of establishing a network of collaborating laboratories to serve as a source of primary information leading to a better understanding of illicit manufacturing trends, new drugs and the precursors used in illicit manufacture;

12. *Recommends* that Governments consider, if necessary, ways of improving the enforcement capacity, including the use of controlled delivery, where appropriate, available for investigation of illicit laboratories, stopped shipments and seized chemicals;

13. *Recommends also* that, in view of the very limited legitimate trade in PMK, all transactions involving that chemical be regarded with concern and that end-users be thoroughly verified before shipments are allowed to proceed in accordance with national legislation and procedures.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned with the health and welfare of humankind,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in opiates,

---

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 112.

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Recognizing that the control of narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

Taking into account the social and cultural aspects of poppy cultivation in the traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, and the dependence of large segments of populations in rural areas of those countries on the licit production of opium poppy for a living,

Acknowledging the sacrifices and costly efforts made by the traditional supplier countries in order to ensure secure methods of poppy cultivation and to prevent diversion from licit to illicit channels,

Reaffirming the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs, in particular the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] and the system of control that they embody,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[3] in which the Board points to the overproduction of opiates,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments to support the traditional supplier countries in a spirit of international cooperation and solidarity in drug control;

2. *Underlines* that international trade in narcotic drugs, without distinction as to source or kind, is subject to the control provided for in the related international conventions, the implementation of which is essential in order to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Reconfirms* that the new variety of *Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy) with a high thebaine content comes under the international control regime established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] and must be controlled in the same way as other varieties of *Papaver somniferum* containing other alkaloids;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the cultivation of this new variety of *Papaver somniferum*, the production of thebaine from it and the international trade in thebaine accordingly;

5. *Commends* the Government of the United States of America for the 80/20 rule applied in its import of narcotic raw materials, which has contributed greatly to global efforts to maintain a lasting balance between the supply of and demand for opiates.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[5] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[7]

Taking into account the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000,[8]

Considering that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced action consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Deeply concerned by the continuing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention,

---

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 115.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[5] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[7] Resolution 54/132, annex.

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.

Aware that, in order to counter drug trafficking effectively, it is necessary to undertake appropriate initiatives against the transit of drugs,

Stressing the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Recognizing the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit,

Emphasizing the need for joint action to ensure that international cooperation and solidarity do not become merely empty notions,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, and in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States in order to enable them to intensify their action against illicit drug trafficking;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2000/18 of 27 July 2000 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[9]

Considering that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[9] and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and also urges the producing countries concerned and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 144.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) Inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States Parties thereto are obliged to share with other States, with the Secretary-General and with the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of information and data on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

Aware of the increased administrative procedures that national drug control administrations must fulfil in implementing the international drug control treaties,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration,[10] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[11] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[12] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994, in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant bodies and authorities, was requested to establish standards to be used in the electronic transmission of data between the Programme and national authorities responsible for drug control,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme was requested to integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of the development dividend[13] and General Assembly resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, in which the Assembly approved the sum of 1.1 million United States dollars for the expansion of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (hereinafter referred to as the national database system) as an important development in building national capacities, in particular in developing countries,

Cognizant of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[14] in which the Programme is requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system to cover other data-collection activities of the Programme,[15]

Taking note of the progress made by the Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 145.

[10] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[11] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[12] Resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

[13] A/53/374.

[14] See A/AC.51/1998/2.

[15] Ibid., paras. 22-38.

Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the third meeting of the group of users of the national database system, held in Vienna from 1 to 3 November 2000, at which 25 Governments concluded unanimously that the national database system is a comprehensive and mature product that is highly user-friendly and ready for detailed testing and possible implementation in many countries;

2. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on its success to date in developing the national database system and on its responsiveness to the requirements of Member States in developing the system;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the national database system stresses ownership by the users of the system, and that it is being implemented with the emphasis on building capacity within, and promoting cooperation between, developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that States that have not already done so consider implementing the national database system in cooperation with the Programme and the current group of user States or establishing systems compatible with the national database system;

5. *Urges* States that wish to adopt the national database system to cooperate with the Programme in that endeavour by assessing the implications of implementation of the system by their national drug control authorities and by informing the Programme of their needs with regard to initial implementation and training as well as ongoing support;

6. *Also urges* Governments to consider making additional resources available to the Programme to enable it to strengthen its capacity to implement, maintain and further develop the national database system in Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fifth session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

[Subthemes to be identified during inter-sessional meetings]

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

* For the discussion, see chap. XII, para. 189.

A. Substantive items

Ministerial segment

4. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Treaty-based and normative functions

6. Drug demand reduction:

   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report by the Secretariat

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and the reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

Documentation

Report by the Secretariat

   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:

      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

      (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

   (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

      (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

      (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Operational segment

9. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

10. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

11. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

B. Organizational and other matters

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session.

15. Opening of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000.

DRAFT DECISION III

Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session**

The Economic and Social Council decides that:

(a) The Commission should meet for a period not exceeding five working days at its forty-fifth session with a view to reviewing the duration of subsequent sessions;

(b) The Commission should establish a Committee of the Whole with membership open to all its States members with a view to providing assistance in dealing with the agenda and facilitating its work;

(c) The Committee of the Whole should consider specific items on the agenda as requested by the Commission and submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(d) The Committee of the Whole should meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

(e) The Committee of the Whole should review and, if appropriate, adapt the modalities governing the functioning of the Committee in the light of experience, taking into account the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

(f) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations should be ensured for both the Commission and the Committee of the Whole.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 121-129.

** For the discussion, see chap. XI, para. 188.

Resolution 44/1. Cooperation against the drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the provisions of General Assembly resolution 55/65 of 4 December 2000, in which the need for measures to enhance regional and international cooperation against the world drug problem was stressed,

Underlining the need to strengthen subregional, regional and multilateral cooperation in combating the drug problem by implementing comprehensive, coordinated and balanced international drug control strategies and establishing an appropriate regional mechanism,

Emphasizing the urgent need for recognition of the collective and shared responsibility of the international community in addressing the root causes of the drug problem and threats related thereto in a comprehensive manner through an intersectoral approach and coordination at the national, regional and international level,

1. *Commends* the international initiative to enhance cooperation against the world drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific, in particular the convening of the meeting entitled "International Congress: In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change", held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 October 2000;

2. *Appreciates* the strong political consensus, expressed in the Bangkok Political Declaration adopted by 33 States at the International Congress, to respond jointly to the drug menace;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action entitled "Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs", known as ACCORD, endorsed by the International Congress;

4. *Recognizes* that the full implementation of the provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, would be facilitated by the establishment and strengthening of the four pillars of the ACCORD plan of action, consisting in the following measures: promoting civic awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and of the need for an appropriate social response thereto; building consensus and sharing best practices with regard to demand reduction; strengthening the rule of law through a more effective network of control measures, closer law enforcement cooperation and improved legislative review; and eliminating the supply of illicit drugs through enhanced alternative development programmes and community participation in the eradication of illicit crops;

5. *Commends* and fully supports the decision to establish a regional cooperative mechanism to execute and monitor the progress of the ACCORD plan of action endorsed by the International Congress, with its specific targets, time lines and commitment to the sharing of information on the results achieved;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, as well as the international financial institutions and private-sector and non-governmental organizations, to consider making the necessary resources available to support the implementation of the ACCORD plan of action, to the benefit of Member States, under the theme "In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015";

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide assistance, within available voluntary resources, in the implementation of the ACCORD plan of action and report thereon to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its annual sessions.

Resolution 44/2. First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,

Reaffirming the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 68.

** For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 69.

at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[16]

Recalling its decision to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

Bearing in mind the follow-up mechanism, adopted by its resolution 42/11, for examining and sustaining progress by Member States in meeting the objectives for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration,

Also bearing in mind its decision to assess the reporting guidelines and questionnaires at regular intervals in order to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of Member States,

Recalling its request to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its resolution 42/11, to prepare a single biennial report to be examined by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular session in 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the first biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;[17]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;[16]

3. *Urges* Member States to continue making every effort to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

4. *Decides* to use the information contained in the first biennial report relating to the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session as a basis for examining the implementation of the measures contained in the Political Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director, in subsequent biennial reports, to:

(a) Provide a balanced and integrated approach to the world drug problem in each section of the report;

(b) Refer to the difficulties encountered and deficiencies perceived by Governments in their efforts to meet the goals and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, proposing to the Commission the necessary adjustments to the biennial questionnaire in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 of the present resolution;

(c) Give greater guidance based on the successful experiences reported by Governments in the biennial questionnaires;

(d) Arrange the information in an instructive fashion, for example, by presenting charts or tables giving a percentage breakdown of the replies to the biennial questionnaire in order to illustrate the results achieved in meeting each of the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration;

(e) Identify specific forms of cooperation as a guide to Member States in their national efforts to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

(f) Include in the section relating to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[18] and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[19] a section dealing with initiatives for international cooperation to prevent drug abuse among children;

(g) Include information concerning initiatives by regional and subregional mechanisms involved in fighting the world drug problem;

6. *Calls upon* the Executive Director to pay particular attention, in the biennial report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular session in 2003, to the progress achieved and setbacks encountered in meeting the targets for that year set out in the Political Declaration, without prejudice to continued examination of the implementation of the entire set of measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

[16] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[17] E/CN.7/2001/2.
[18] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[19] Resolution 54/132, annex.

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to identify elements of the biennial questionnaire that may need adjustment, taking into account the difficulties encountered and deficiencies perceived in completing the first biennial questionnaire, and to submit proposals for amendments to the Commission for adoption at its reconvened forty-fourth session, including an improved layout and supporting notes for guidance;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director to ensure that, where appropriate and possible, Member States are provided with support and guidance, within the budgetary framework of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accurately completing and submitting the biennial questionnaire;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Director to prepare an addendum to the first biennial report, updating section V thereof with the replies to the biennial questionnaire submitted after 8 November 2000, and providing the information to the Commission at its reconvened forty-fourth session;

10. *Urges* Member States to transmit to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, by 30 June 2002, their replies to the second biennial questionnaire.

Resolution 44/3. Approval of the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the importance of the annual reports questionnaire as a mechanism for monitoring the phenomenon of global drug abuse and to assist with the review of the progress made in meeting the challenges set out in the Political Declaration[20] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to review all annual reports questionnaires and to integrate them, using modern techniques and making changes in format to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use,

Recalling its resolution 43/1, in which it decided to abolish sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire and requested the Executive Director to revise section I of part II of the questionnaire, taking guidance from the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000,

Also recalling that, in its resolution 43/1, it requested the Executive Director to use information technology, as part of the revision process, to assist countries with more efficient submission of the annual reports questionnaire on drug abuse,

Noting that the submission of annual reports questionnaire data is dependent on the capacity of States to collect and collate information on drug abuse,

Welcoming the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in supporting the building of the capacity of States to collect reliable information on drug abuse and in moving forward with other interested parties on the agreement of standardized global indicators of drug abuse,

Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Director has revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire to provide a sound basis for data collection and that the revision drew on a consensus of expert opinion and standards of good practice,

Also noting with satisfaction that the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire is appropriate for use in countries with differing capacities to collect information on drug abuse,

Recognizing that the revision of part II of the annual reports questionnaire has some minor implications for the format of parts I and III of that questionnaire,

1. *Decides* to replace the existing part II of the annual reports questionnaire with the revised part II of the questionnaire,[21] entitled "Extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse";

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 87.

[20] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[21] E/CN.7/2001/3, annex.

2. *Also decides* that the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire will be used for the reporting on drug abuse in the year 2001;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to make the necessary changes to ensure that parts I and III of the annual reports questionnaire benefit from the improvements to the design and format of the revised part II of the questionnaire and from improvements with respect to information technology;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that, where appropriate and possible, States are provided with support and guidance in accurately completing, and guidance in submitting, the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on measures required to improve both the submission rate and the data quality of the questionnaire;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to ensure that its data collection systems are consistent with the work of regional organizations and other international bodies;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his discussions with Member States, international institutions and other appropriate organizations on further harmonizing and improving indicators of drug abuse;

7. *Calls upon* States to review the mechanism by which the data for part II of the annual reports questionnaire are currently being collated and submitted and to consider designating a technical focal point for assisting in the collation of the data;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when preparing reports and publications, to take full account of information submitted by States in the annual reports questionnaire.

Resolution 44/4. Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that States recognize the importance of demand reduction as part of an integrated and balanced approach in addressing the drug problem, in compliance with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[22] and with the provisions of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[23]

Aware that States need to strengthen national efforts to address the abuse of illicit drugs, in particular among children and youth,

Also aware that, as a result of control efforts, drug abusers, as well as smugglers and traffickers, have turned to synthetic drugs that are not yet subject to international control,

Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to urge States that have effective demand reduction strategies, in particular relating to training, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, to share those strategies with other States and assist them in those strategies, where appropriate, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.[23]

Resolution 44/5. Prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking into account the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[24] held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998,

Also taking into account the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[25] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999,

Further taking into account its resolution 43/2, on the follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and its

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 88.

** For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 89.

[22] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[23] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[24] Ibid.

[25] Resolution 54/132, annex.

resolution 43/4, concerning international cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children,

Aware of the need for Governments and civil society to strengthen policies and mechanisms aimed at preventing illicit drug consumption among young people,

Concerned about the new trends in drug use among young people who abuse illicit, and misuse licit, psychoactive substances for recreational purposes and during their leisure time, including weekends,

Aware of the need to prevent the recreational use of illicit drugs among young people by offering appropriate new and healthy alternatives during leisure time,

Recognizing the need for collaboration among Governments, international and regional organizations and all sectors of civil society in order to deal with the problem of recreational use of drugs among young people,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide to States, upon request, guidance and assistance, from within existing resources, in developing, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[24] strategies and programmes for reducing illicit drug demand, especially among young people in recreational areas;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to gather, in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[25] detailed, evaluated information on successful experiences in prevention programmes in countries throughout the world and to disseminate that information to, and promote its exchange among, States and practitioners;

3. *Also encourages* States to promote, in coordination with local Governments and civil society, proposals aimed at developing healthy recreational activities, and to assess, where appropriate, the impact of such proposals;

4. *Invites* States to develop appropriate means of communicating and distributing information in the context of prevention programmes aimed at young people and designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug use and to promote healthy ways of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without the use of drugs;

5. *Encourages* States to adapt and make compatible their research on drug addiction and their treatment networks and health, education and social services, taking into account new patterns in the illicit consumption of drugs, including the training of the professionals involved;

6. *Also encourages* States to develop information systems and prevention programmes aimed at raising public awareness of the risks associated with the new trends in illicit drug use among young people, in particular in recreational areas;

7. *Further encourages* States and civil society to promote the participation of young people, as the agents of change, in the design, development, implementation and evaluation of prevention strategies and activities targeting illicit drug use among young people;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 44/6. Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the increasing prevalence of illicit traffic by sea in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

Reaffirming that full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the international law of the sea should govern cooperation in the fight against illicit drug traffic by sea,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[26] under article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea,

---

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 108.

[26] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna,*

Recalling the means to promote judicial cooperation to counter illicit traffic by sea adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in suppressing illicit traffic by sea, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention,

Noting that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with interested Governments, convened an informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea in Vienna from 5 to 8 December 2000, in order to discuss practical ways and means to improve international cooperation in maritime drug law enforcement,

Noting also the work of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, the International Maritime Organization and other competent bodies in maritime drug law enforcement,

Noting further that the report of the informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea[27] described the new challenges presented to national law enforcement authorities, and included a series of actions to be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Takes note of* the report of the informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea,[27] convened in Vienna from 5 to 8 December 2000;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within available voluntary contributions, to provide technical assistance and training on maritime cooperation against illicit drug trafficking by sea to interested States. This technical assistance may include, but is not limited to:

(a) The development of a user-friendly reference training guide to assist parties making requests and competent authorities who have the responsibility to receive and respond to requests under article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[26] bearing in mind the need to avoid undue effects on licit trade;

(b) The development of a model reference format to facilitate the exchange of information required for appropriate actions under article 17 of the 1988 Convention;

(c) The gathering of information on bilateral or regional agreements that may be used for reference purposes by interested States;

3. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to cooperate with States Parties to the 1988 Convention and encourages those States to contribute their maritime experiences to the formulation of technical assistance and training;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on progress in the development of technical assistance and training.

Resolution 44/7. Judicial cooperation: strengthening of central authorities with a view to the effective implementation of mutual legal assistance*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that mutual legal assistance is an essential element of action to overcome the world drug problem on the basis of common and shared responsibility,

Recalling the provisions of article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[28] in accordance with which States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings,

Recalling also the importance of the designation of an authority or, where necessary, authorities to

---

25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[27] UNDCP/2000/MAR.3.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 109.

[28] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

execute requests for mutual legal assistance or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution,

Emphasizing that at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, States undertook to promote multilateral, regional, subregional, and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to deal with criminal organizations involved in drug-related offences,

Recalling that the implementation of measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session is to be reviewed by 2003,

Bearing in mind that, despite the commitments undertaken, the use of the mechanism for direct communication and the level of response to requests for mutual legal assistance continue to be inadequate,

1. *Requests* parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[28] that have not yet done so to designate their authorities in accordance with article 7, paragraph 8, of the Convention;

2. *Urges* Parties to the Convention to use the mechanism of a designated authority or authorities as the preferred mechanism for direct communication of requests for mutual legal assistance;

3. *Encourages* parties to the Convention to consider, within their national laws and procedures, providing special measures for the receipt of urgent requests, including, where possible and appropriate, direct transmission of such requests to the competent authorities for execution;

4. *Urges* parties to the Convention providing mutual legal assistance to seek to respond expeditiously to requests for information and evidentiary items submitted by other parties. Such requests should be made in writing in a language acceptable to the requested party;

5. *Also urges* that parties to the Convention, when they exercise their right to postpone or refuse requests for mutual legal assistance under article 7, to inform the requesting State as soon as possible of their decision and to provide reasons in case of refusal;

6. *Invites* parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of concluding bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements to strengthen cooperation by means of the mutual legal assistance mechanism;

7. *Requests* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within voluntary resources, increase its technical assistance in order to strengthen the capacity for response of parties to the Convention, through their designated authorities.

Resolution 44/8. Strengthening international law enforcement cooperation to cope with the growing links between drug trafficking and other illicit activities involving transnational organized criminal groups*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, and, in particular, the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, adopted at the special session in resolutions S-20/4 A to E of 10 June 1998,

Taking note of the information contained in the first biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[29]

Aware of the fact that organized criminal groups have increasingly expanded and diversified their activities and that these activities are becoming increasingly transnational in character,

Noting that transnational organized criminal groups use drug-trafficking channels for other types of illicit trafficking, and that such activities are increasingly conducted by criminal groups or by networks of criminal groups directly connected to each other,

Considering that such criminal networks threaten the security and quality of life of people and hinder economic and social development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which the Assembly adopted

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 110.

[29] E/CN.7/2001/2.

the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[30] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[31] and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[32] and opened them for signature in accordance with its resolution 54/129 of 17 December 1999,

Recognizing that the fight against illicit drug trafficking should be pursued from the standpoint of the fight against transnational organized crime,

Recognizing also the need to strengthen law enforcement cooperation, at the national, regional and international levels, in particular, for operations at sea and along land borders,

Convinced that the measures against drug trafficking set forth in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[33] can be reinforced by the adoption of additional legal instruments containing measures designed to deal with the above-mentioned new forms of transnational organized crime,

1. *Draws the attention* of all States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[30] signed at the High-level Political Signing Conference held in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000, and of the protocols thereto,[31, 32] which strengthen the countermeasures against transnational organized crime by, inter alia, providing a concrete basis for international cooperation and for effective law enforcement action to deal in an integrated manner with all interrelated aspects of illicit trafficking;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto as soon as possible;

3. *Stresses* the need to enhance law enforcement cooperation strategies, also at the regional level, especially in the exchange of intelligence and information in accordance with international law, in order to gain a deeper knowledge of, and to fight more effectively against, criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking and other illicit international trafficking.

Resolution 44/9. Illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned by the continuing abuse of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East, and taking note of the report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirty-fifth session,[34] held in Antalya, Turkey, from 26 to 30 June 2000, and, in particular, its resolutions on international cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs, on control of trade in acetic anhydride, and on enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training,[35]

Convinced that the above-mentioned resolutions adopted during the Subcommission will promote more effective action against drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/9 on control of precursor chemicals, in which interested Governments, regional and international organizations and the International Narcotics Control Board were encouraged to consider appropriate initiatives targeting acetic anhydride,

Recalling that training is essential for drug control efforts to improve the capabilities of, and promote direct cooperation between, law enforcement agencies,

Recognizing that control of narcotic drugs is a shared responsibility of all States and that, pursuant thereto, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

[30] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[31] Resolution 55/25, annex II.
[32] Resolution 55/25, annex III.
[33] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 111.
[34] UNDCP/SUBCOM/2000/6.
[35] E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1, chap. II.

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations of the resolutions adopted by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Commends* the initiative of countries that are major manufacturers, traders and countries of transit of acetic anhydride, that have seized acetic anhydride and that are located in areas where illicit manufacture of heroin is taking place, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board, in developing and implementing an intensive proactive international programme to monitor the trade in acetic anhydride, known as Operation Topaz, in response to resolution S-20/4 B on control of precursors, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 June 1998 at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

3. *Urges* States to take appropriate action to control trade in acetic anhydride, in accordance with the measures adopted by the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to provide active support to Operation Topaz;

4. *Welcomes* the opening, in Ankara on 26 June 2000, of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime, which will operate as a regional training centre under the auspices of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

5. *Requests* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, drawing on available voluntary contributions and donor countries, to extend sustained assistance to the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime, and invites regional Governments to make use of its services.

Resolution 44/10. Enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the threat posed by the increasing illicit cultivation, production and consumption of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in south-west Asia,

Convinced that effective regional cooperation to counteract this threat is desirable and necessary,

Taking fully into account the recommendations of the high-level appraisal mission to Turkey undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from 31 October to 7 November 1999, in which the mission stated that an international law enforcement academy should be set up in Turkey to support the regional strategy against the heroin route to Europe, to provide training to the agencies of the countries of the region in combating the illicit drug trade and to be a resource in developing cooperation,

Bearing in mind that such a training academy will contribute to regional drug control efforts by improving the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and promoting direct connections between them,

1. *Welcomes* the opening of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime in Ankara on 26 June 2000 by the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat;

2. *Commends* the Government of Turkey, the Government of the United States of America and the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention for their cooperation in and contribution to the establishment of the Academy;

3. *Urges* other donor countries to support the Academy and to contribute to its functioning;

4. *Urges* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, to the extent possible, to extend systematic and sustained assistance to the Academy, with a view to maintaining international expertise and the provision of training;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments, in particular those of States of the Near and Middle East, to participate in and provide support for activities related to the Academy in order to ensure the success of regional drug control and to give impetus to the efforts of the international community in combating drug trafficking.

Resolution 44/11. International cooperation on the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 113.

** For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 114.

Recalling that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed in its Political Declaration[36] the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit drug crops and, at the same time, stressed the special importance of cooperation in alternative development,

Recalling also that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development[37] asserts that States with illicit drug crops will need continued financial assistance, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility, to support national efforts to eliminate such crops,

Bearing in mind that the Action Plan states that the purpose of alternative development is to promote lawful and sustainable socio-economic options for communities and population groups that have resorted to illicit cultivation as their only viable means of obtaining a livelihood and to contribute thereby in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing that the Action Plan also states that the international community, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks should assist States in combating illicit drug production by providing financial and technical assistance for alternative development,

Reaffirming that alternative development as a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by adopting rural development measures that are specifically designed for that purpose and that are carried out in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs,

Recognizing that action to curb illicit cultivation and foster alternative development should be consistent with the rational use of natural resources and protecion of the environment,

Taking note of General Assembly resoluion 55/65 of 4 December 2000,

Bearing in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/6 of 15 March 2000,

Taking into account the development by countries with illicit drug crops of national programmes aimed at implementing coordinated alternative development projects, drawn up in accordance with the Action Plan,

Welcoming the efforts deployed by countries with illicit drug crops to reduce and even eradicate such crops,

Calling attention to the threat of the appearance of, reappearance of or relocation to other zones of illicit crops unless alternative occupations are found that are also decent, lasting, economically profitable and sustainable,

1. *Calls upon* Member States in which alternative development projects are under way and, in some cases, are already successful to continue their considerable efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation with a view to reintegrating the affected population groups into the licit economy of their respective countries;

2. *Requests* multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks, in accordance with the principle of the integrated approach, to provide financial assistance for alternative development programmes and for preventing the reappearance of illicit crop cultivation or its relocation to other zones;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to use available voluntary resources to increase its technical assistance to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes;

4. *Urges* the international community, including regional organizations, to undertake a greater and more determined financial and technical cooperation effort to support and promote alternative development projects, drawn up as part of national programmes, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility as a pillar of international cooperation in countering the world drug problem;

[36] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[37] Resolution S-20/4 E.

5. *Encourages* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes, and which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of this resolution.

Resolution 44/12. Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in central Asia*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the increase in trafficking in illicit drugs, in particular opiates, from Afghanistan through the States of central Asia, and by the serious threat that such an increase poses to security and stability in the region and beyond,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation at international, regional and subregional levels in order to deal effectively with that threat,

Convinced that the drug problem needs to be addressed in a coordinated, comprehensive, balanced and integrated manner, involving both supply and demand reduction, in accordance with the measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

1. *Commends* the initiative of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat and the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in convening the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism, held with the assistance of the Government of Uzbekistan in Tashkent on 19 and 20 October 2000, as an example of international cooperation between organizations having a distinct mandate and maximizing their experience to deal more effectively with the drug problem and related issues;

2. *Takes note* of the endorsement given by the States of central Asia at the International Conference to a declaration and a document on priorities for cooperation, inter alia, to counter drugs in the region, for example, through the exchange of information, research, enhancing preventive measures and strengthening control efforts and the justice system as a whole, thereby ensuring good governance and full respect for the rule of law;

3. *Invites* States of the region to take further initiatives to continue the process and enhance the quality of multilateral cooperation;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the States of central Asia designed to promote closer links and confidence-building measures in the region, leading to more effective cooperation in drug control;

5. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by donor countries and international and regional organizations to support the ongoing regional and national drug control projects in central Asia, through institution-building, advocacy, law enforcement and demand reduction;

6. *Calls on* the donor community to continue its efforts to support drug control activities in the region, in particular in the field of demand reduction;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue its activities in the region, within available voluntary contributions, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Governments concerned;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 44/13. Contribution to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Having regard to the need to give full effect to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[38] and bearing in mind, in particular, the preamble to that Convention,

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 116.

** For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 143.

[38] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Also having regard to paragraphs 170, 171 and 172 of the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[39]

Further having regard to paragraphs 12, 15, 175 and 176 of the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000*,[40]

Noting with satisfaction that on 29 and 30 January 2001, the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe met with a group of experts to examine the issues related to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines,

I

THERAPEUTIC USEFULNESS AND APPROPRIATE USE OF BENZODIAZEPINES

1. *Recognizes* the usefulness and importance of benzodiazepines in therapy and believes that, notwithstanding the abuses and excesses resulting from inappropriate use of benzodiazepines, the risk-benefit ratio remains favourable, justifying their retention in the therapeutic armoury;

2. *Welcomes* Council of Europe resolution AP (90) 3 of 18 October 1990 regarding the prescription of benzodiazepines;

3. *Recommends* that health care professionals consider the following when prescribing benzodiazepines:

(a) The need for a medical investigation to justify their prescription;

(b) The setting of precise indications and prescriptions for the shortest possible period of time;

(c) The discontinuation of unnecessary treatments;

(d) The use of the lowest possible doses;

(e) The risk of accidents for drivers and machine operators;

(f) The recommendation that alcohol or psychotropic medicaments that might interact with benzodiazepines should not be taken at the same time as benzodiazepines;

II

TRAINING FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Emphasizes the importance of initial and in-service training for relevant health professionals concerning the appropriate use of benzodiazepines. Such training should include diagnostic tools, methods for stopping treatment and information about alternative therapies or medicines;

III

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Recommends that patients be closely involved in the conduct of their treatment. The relevant health professionals should impress upon their patients the importance of strictly complying with the prescribed dosage. Patients should be informed about the problems that can arise from the use and abuse of benzodiazepines;

IV

ROLE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Wishes to involve the pharmaceutical industry in efforts to ensure appropriate use of benzodiazepines, urging it, inter alia, to:

(a) Provide studies on the potential for substance misuse and dependence when registering any medicines that might be put on the market;

(b) Make available to the public smaller package sizes (for one- to two-week treatment) and appropriate pharmaceutical formulations with suitable doses for individual therapeutic use;

(c) Comply with a code of ethics on the marketing of benzodiazepines for health professionals;

(d) Provide health professionals with proper information on the dependence liability of benzodiazepines, including how to implement and follow up therapeutical procedures, in particular with regard to therapeutic discontinuation protocols;

V

INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH ANALYSIS LABORATORIES

Urges the pharmaceutical industry to cooperate with analysis laboratories in the analytical study of

[39] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.
[40] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.

benzodiazepines by supplying reference substances and suitable analytical methods;

VI

RESEARCH

Emphasizes the importance of increased research, in particular, medical and sociological research in order to obtain a better knowledge of the epidemiology, identify the problems and find solutions related to the use, abuse and supply of, as well as dependence on, benzodiazepines;

VII

WITHDRAWAL

1. *Attaches* particular importance to the problem of withdrawal, a priority issue associated with the use of benzodiazepines. The following points should be considered:

(a) Any prescription should be part of a pre-established therapeutic programme, with a beginning and an end, for the prescription of the medication;

(b) Established protocols for organizing withdrawal should be used;

2. *Stresses* that the information concerning withdrawal should be practical, so as to encourage relevant health professionals and patients to complete the therapy or the treatment;

VIII

STATISTICS

Draws the attention of the authorities to the benefits of statistics and their analysis. A knowledge of changing trends and national and international comparisons are useful in drawing up strategies;

IX

MONITORING

Requests the competent authorities to develop tools with comparable methodology for monitoring any abuse or pharmacodependence liable to result from the use of medicines and, in particular, benzodiazepines;

X

INAPPROPRIATE BENZODIAZEPINE PRESCRIPTION AND DISPENSING

Observes that inappropriate benzodiazepine prescription and dispensing by health professionals can be a major factor in the misuse of those substances. Corrective measures or proceedings should be initiated, if necessary, by supervisory authorities, in cases of serious or repeated breaches;

XI

CRIME INVOLVING THE USE OF BENZODIAZEPINES

Expresses its concern about the use of benzodiazepines for criminal purposes without the victim's knowledge to facilitate sexual assault, robbery and other criminal offences. The use of safety features (colourings, flavourings or others) by the pharmaceutical industry in the manufacture of benzodiazepines is to be encouraged. If necessary, health professionals and the general public should be informed about such matters;

XII

CONTROL MEASURES

Considers that monitoring and control are important tools in the elimination of benzodiazepine misuse. Those substances the abuse of which leads to a serious public health problem should be subject to more stringent measures (involving prescription, dispensing, measures to combat illegal trafficking, withdrawal of medicines etc.) at the local and international level in order to prevent misuse and illegal trafficking;

XIII

NATIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Emphasizes the decisive role played by competent national authorities, which can involve medical prescriptions, dispensing, pharmaceutical presentation, control methods, statistical systems, monitoring, training and research on benzodiazepines. Such aspects will allow relevant national authorities to be fully informed about the abuse of benzodiazepines and to act accordingly, thus allowing countries to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with

information that would enhance its knowledge of the situation.

Resolution 44/14. Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[41] in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of narcotic drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on the development of regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[42] in particular article 14, paragraph 4, thereof, concerning the commitment of the Parties to eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that the scourge of drug abuse and dependence has major consequences for health, welfare and public safety,

Emphasizing the need for greater understanding of drug abuse and dependence in order to strengthen measures aimed at increasing the impact and effectiveness of drug control policies and demand reduction activities,

Concerned by the rapid pace of changes in the psychoactive substances in question and in consumption patterns, which often requires adaptation of national regulatory frameworks and changes in scheduling of substances subject to international control,

Recalling that the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[43] calls for States to undertake assessments in a comprehensive, systematic and periodic manner, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures,

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[44] in which States are urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,

Noting with satisfaction that the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse assists States in conducting such assessments,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems,[45]

1. *Encourages* States to improve their understanding of drug abuse in terms of both the patterns of drug use and the substances consumed;

2. *Invites* States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information among themselves in this field by looking at ways to harmonize the methodologies used in gathering useful data and reflecting the core indicators in part II of the revised annual reports questionnaire;

3. *Also invites* States to pursue their efforts to develop a harmonized procedure for the evaluation of drug abuse and dependence, following the guidelines used by the World Health Organization for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control:

(a) By encouraging the development of a capacity for expert analysis and pharmaco-toxicological evaluation of substances in circulation;

(b) By contributing to discussions on methodologies used in evaluating the potential for abuse and dependence of psychoactive substances and by taking part in the formulation of codes of good practice in that regard;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide technical support to those efforts, within available voluntary contributions.

---

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 146.

[41] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[42] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[43] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[44] Resolution 54/132.

[45] E/CN.7/2000/CRP.3.

Resolution 44/15. Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invites the International Narcotics Control Board to examine provisions which, in the same way as those contained in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[46] in particular article 4, subparagraph (a), would enable travellers carrying medicines containing narcotic drugs to continue their medical treatment in their host countries,

Taking into account the subsequent review of the issue and proposals by the Board in its report for 2000,[47]

Mindful of the need to ensure that patients under treatment with medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for pain, drug dependence or other medical conditions are aware of different national requirements and limitations concerning those substances,

Acknowledging the need to promote and reinforce security in cases involving travellers who carry medical preparations for use in treatment,

1. *Notes* the steps taken by the International Narcotics Control Board to gain better understanding of the problems encountered by travellers carrying medicines to maintain the continuity of their treatment in host countries;

2. *Invites* Governments to inform the Board of restrictions currently applied in cases involving travellers carrying medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

3. *Requests* the Board to publish such information in its list of narcotic drugs under international control (known as the yellow list) and its list of psychotropic substances under international control (known as the green list), in order to facilitate the work of government agencies;

4. *Invites* States to help their nationals to obtain information about the restrictions applied in the countries that they propose to visit;

5. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within available voluntary contributions, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, specifically indicating:

(a) The types of drug that people under treatment can carry with them;

(b) The length of treatment involved and the maximum authorized quantities of drugs;

(c) The type of documentation required to demonstrate that the substances were lawfully obtained in the country of origin.

Resolution 44/16. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, conferred additional mandates on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and strengthened both its role as the global forum for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its functions as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and as treaty organ,

Aware of the need to promote a regular dialogue between Member States and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the planning and execution of the drug control programmes, taking into account the priorities of Member States, in order to secure their feasibility and success,

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 147.

[46] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[47] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1, paras. 119-127.

** For the discussion, see chap. VIII, para. 164.

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates,

Noting with concern that the low level of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has adverse consequences for the ability of the Programme to fulfil its mandates and to respond to emerging priority needs,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme,

Recalling also that the Council, in its resolution 1999/30, recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

1. *Encourages* strengthened dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on the priorities and management of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate that process through thorough and timely preparation of the operational segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of regular inter-sessional meetings of the Commission;

2. *Decides* to use a sufficient number of meetings during the inter-sessional period to examine all the components of the normative and operational segments of its programme of work at the preparatory stage and to enhance its capacity to provide policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme at its regular session;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene informal joint meetings, at regular intervals, of donor and recipient countries on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Programme, including projects, taking into account the priorities of all Member States concerned;

4. *Decides* that the Commission should, in close cooperation with the Executive Director and donor and recipient countries, identify thematic areas and geographical regions that require the special attention of the Programme to ensure the implementation, on the basis of an integrated and balanced approach, of the mandates established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to present all reports and background information to the States members of the Commission early enough to enable them to prepare to take an active part in, and make a valuable contribution to, the deliberations of the Commission, including at inter-sessional meetings;

6. *Recommends* that the Commission use the resources of the bureau to advance its organizational work to enable it to devote more time to the substantive discussion of the normative and operational segments of its programme of work at the inter-sessional meetings;

7. *Encourages* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take appropriate measures, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/20 of 28 July 2000 and other relevant resolutions and policies, within existing resources, to ensure and report on the implementation of independent, open and impartial evaluations of the operational activities of the Programme, including, inter alia, through the participation of recipients and external experts;

8. *Takes note* with interest of the statement made by the Executive Director on management issues, at the opening of the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages the Executive Director to continue his efforts to maximize the effectiveness of the organization;

9. *Welcomes* the early implementation, within existing resources, of the planned system of financial management to allow the Programme and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of the operational activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the implementation of results-based budgeting;

10. *Calls for* continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery;

11. *Urges* all Governments to provide, to the fullest extent possible, financial support to the Programme and requests the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the general-purpose fund;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director to present a preliminary report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-fourth session and a final report at its forty-fifth session.

Resolution 44/17. Revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[48]

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[49]

1. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of $35,239,800 for the revised 2000-2001 biennial support budget funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

Item	*United States dollars*
Programme support	
Country offices	19 698 000
Headquarters	6 782 600
Subtotal	26 480 600
Management and administration	8 759 200
Total appropriation	35 239 800

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of five per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed.

Resolution 44/18. Revised programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[50]

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[51]

1. *Endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2000-2001;

2. *Also endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities in the amount of $148,298,000 for the biennium 2000-2001 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 177.
[48] E/CN.7/2001/9.
[49] E/CN.7/2001/10.

** For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 178.
[50] E/CN.7/2001/9.
[51] E/CN.7/2001/10.

Item	*General-purpose resources*	*Special-purpose resources*
	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
By sector		
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	5 674.0	15 910.3
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	2 418.1	36 803.7
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	3 322.9	34 500.3
Elimination of illicit crops	7 403.6	42 265.1
Total	**18 818.6**	**129 479.4**
By region		
Global	6 234.1	15 279.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	587.8	6 126.3
North Africa and the Middle East	76.4	2 683.3
Central and eastern Europe	733.5	5 329.7
West and central Asia	6 138.4	20 229.7
South Asia	856.6	659.5
East Asia and the Pacific	379.5	19 654.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 812.4	59 516.6
Total	**18 818.6**	**129 479.4**

3. *Notes* that implementation of the budget and additional priority programmes is subject to the availability of funding.

Resolution 44/19. Outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[52]

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed outline for 2002-2003 for the Fund,[53]

1. *Endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2002-2003;

2. *Takes note* of the outline for the biennium 2002-2003, totalling 198,254,600 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

Item	*United States dollars*
Programme	158 750 000
Programme support	30 854 600
Management and administration	8 650 000
Total	**198 254 600**

3. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2002-2003 by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Decision 44/1. Inclusion of 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[54]

* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 179.

** For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

[52] E/CN.7/2001/8.

[53] E/CN.7/2001/10.

[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Decision 44/2. Inclusion of α-methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971*

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include α-methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[54]

Decision 44/3. Inclusion of γ-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include γ-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[54]

Decision 44/4. Inclusion of zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include zolpidem (*N,N*,6-trimethyl-2-*p*-tolylimidazo[1,2-α] pyridine-3-acetamide) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[54]

Decision 44/5. Transfer of acetic anhydride from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988****

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to transfer acetic anhydride from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[55]

Decision 44/6. Transfer of potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*****

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to transfer potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[55]

Chapter II
Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem

A. Structure of the debate

4. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem: (a) approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice; (b) prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people", at its 1197th and 1198th meetings, on 21 March 2001. Two panels of experts were established, one to discuss item 3 (a), the other item 3 (b). A list of the experts on each panel is contained in annex II to the present report.

B. Deliberations

1. Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice

5. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission, serving as moderator of the panel discussions, reminded the Commission that the idea of the thematic debates was to motivate a frank and open dialogue through the presentation of different national experiences reflecting conditions in the regions concerned.

6. The panellists presented various perspectives and approaches to building partnerships to address the world drug problem. They shared experiences and

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

** For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

*** For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

**** For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 141-142.

[55] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

***** For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 141-142.

lessons learned at the national level, and identified some key principles that could be useful in developing partnerships in drug control. The exchange of views by the panellists generated a debate in the Commission that touched on several issues summarized below.

(a) National coordination and decentralization

7. Various panellists and representatives elaborated on the issues of developing partnerships within and across sectors. On the one hand, several representatives recognized the need to articulate supply and demand reduction in one institution and make that institution the basis for coordination and leadership. Reference was made to the important role that central coordinating bodies played in the collection of data, the dissemination of information and the exchange of techniques and knowledge between various sectors.

8. However, many representatives recognized that drug control activities were often carried out at the local level, and that it was therefore necessary to establish partnerships of a multidisciplinary nature at the regional, municipal and community levels.

(b) Partnerships across sectors

9. Strengthening the cooperation between health and law enforcement sectors was considered extremely important, taking also into consideration the interplay between licit and illicit drugs. Panellists and representatives recognized the difficulties that existed between the various agencies active in the two sectors. However, the lack of resources and the decentralization of drug control activities should stimulate government agencies to develop innovative approaches and make coordination a standard procedure in the development of drug control activities. Cooperation between sectors of the government was considered extremely important also for mid-level experts who were familiar with field practice and national policy. Drug action teams and other kinds of task force were able to achieve results, but it was necessary to maintain and sustain them.

10. Another kind of partnership mentioned in the debate was that between governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector. The Commission recognized that the problem of drug control was complex and multifaceted and that the responses should be at the same level of complexity. In that context, it was important to recognize that government agencies alone could not solve the problem and that they needed to turn to non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the community at large to achieve better results.

11. The Commission also made reference to the challenge of establishing partnerships in a multicultural environment where the issue of drug control needed to be adapted to be recognized as a relevant cultural issue.

(c) Regional and international partnerships

12. The Commission discussed the need to establish regional and subregional partnerships. Several representatives reported that various memoranda of understanding and the implementation of regional projects had facilitated the creation of regional partnerships not only in the area of law enforcement, but also in drug demand reduction.

13. The Commission also discussed the need for more effective partnerships between organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations in the provision of advice and assistance to Member States.

(d) Key factors for effective partnerships

14. The Commission recognized that partnerships worked best if they were able to mobilize political consensus around them and if one of the partners was able to take a lead role, at least in the early phase of the process. The Commission recognized that an essential framework for leadership was provided by the commitment of the international community reflected in the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex) and other relevant documents adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together.

15. The Commission recognized that the various partners needed to share a common and comprehensive vision of the problem and to build a common culture and language to enable them to operate with a common approach.

16. At the same time, communication among partners was an important prerequisite for an effective partnership.

(e) Cannabis

17. A panellist and a representative underlined the need for a strategy to address the issue of cannabis cultivation and abuse. Cannabis, though covered by the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/4 E), had not received attention because all efforts had been directed towards the eradication of coca and opium cultivation.

18. One representative spoke of the need to build bridges between the ideology reflected in the international drug control treaties and the policy and practices of cannabis consumption. He raised questions about the differences between so-called soft and hard drugs and the need to review the issue of the reclassification of cannabis, taking into account new scientific studies conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) on the effects of cannabis on health.

19. Several representatives did not agree with that view. Some representatives described the dangerous effects of cannabis on their societies and requested assistance in the eradication of cannabis cultivation. One representative said that the distinction between soft and hard drugs was not correct, and that it would be more appropriate to speak of soft and hard use of drugs. Another representative said that cannabis was not a soft drug in her country. Another representative pointed out that the alleged medical properties of the active principle of cannabis should not be an excuse for its free abuse. Medicine had isolated morphine and codeine and made it available for medical purposes, but that had never led to the free abuse of heroin. If there were medical properties in cannabis, medical science should study them, isolate them and make them available for medical treatment.

20. The observer for WHO said that WHO would have to carry out a study on cannabis to review its scheduling status if a formal request for such a study were made to the Secretary-General. However, there must be clarity on the legal definition of cannabis in relation to what was stated in the international drug control treaties.

2. Prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people

21. In the second thematic debate, as in the first, the panellists presented to the Commission various experiences and issues and engaged in a dialogue with representatives and observers about prevention, education and early interventions. A number of key issues, some of them summarized below, were discussed.

(a) Trends among children and young people

22. Most of the representatives agreed that drug abusers were becoming younger, and that new synthetic drugs posed a new challenge to prevention efforts. The increase in polydrug abuse was also becoming a major issue for young people who abused nicotine, alcohol and illicit drugs in a continuum, without considering the legal status of each substance.

(b) No global answer

23. The Commission agreed that it was not possible to devise global approaches that were valid in all contexts. Each country and each culture had its own cultural specificity that needed to be considered when developing programmes for the prevention of drug abuse. However, it could not be expected that each community would develop its own methods and approach. Rather than a global response, a body of knowledge or best practice was important for developing local solutions that should be based on a compromise between the requirements of best practice and the needs of the community.

24. Some representatives indicated that, while giving due consideration to local characteristics, some basic approaches, such as the mobilization of the community, the involvement of parents and the participation of young people, seemed to apply everywhere.

(c) Primary prevention

25. The importance of beginning to prevent drug abuse at an early age was recognized, because delays in initial use led to delays in addiction. However, questions were raised as to how early prevention programmes should start, and whether early information could generate curiosity.

26. Some representatives replied that early intervention focused on life-skills training that did not require the provision of information on drugs, and therefore should not generate curiosity. It was reaffirmed that primary prevention worked only if it provided more than information. Some caution was expressed concerning the development of self-esteem for the prevention of drug abuse. Recent research findings seemed to indicate that high self-esteem could be associated with drug abuse.

27. The broad approach proposed for primary prevention was also considered good because it seemed to have an impact not only on drug abuse, but also on other risk behaviours.

28. When developing initiatives to prevent drug abuse, it was important to consider the abuse of licit and illicit drugs, as well as the broader issue of mental health, in a comprehensive manner.

29. Several representatives reported on media campaigns, but it was underlined that campaigns that only provided information were not effective.

(d) Secondary prevention

30. Several representatives indicated that secondary prevention was underdeveloped in many countries. They pointed out that services were not always available to drug abusers, and that more outreach work was therefore necessary.

31. The need for special attention to groups at risk, such as street children and young people with psychological problems, was underlined.

(e) Research and evaluation

32. It was noted that considerable progress had been made in the understanding of the human brain and of the mechanisms that caused addiction. Those developments held out the possibility that biology, neuroscience and the social sciences could work together, but the gap between practice and research in drug abuse prevention made it difficult to apply the new findings.

33. Several representatives called for improved epidemiological data to enable countries to gain a better understanding of the drug abuse situation, identify problem areas and compare their situation with that of other countries.

34. Finally, evaluation was considered to play a key role in the prevention of drug abuse. Without rigorous evaluation of programmes and interventions, it would be impossible to identify successful approaches and best practices that would be appropriate for dissemination.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

A. Structure of the debate

35. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session", at its 1199th to 1201st meetings, on 22 and 23 March 2001. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (E/CN.7/2001/2 and Add.1-3).

36. The Committee of the Whole considered item 4 of the agenda on 21 March 2001. At the 1199th meeting, on 22 March 2001, the Vice-Chairman informed the Commission of the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole on the item. During the discussion of item 4 by the Committee of the Whole and the Commission, statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Australia, Chile, Morocco,

Colombia, Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), India, Afghanistan, Panama, Ukraine, Cuba, Bolivia, China, Pakistan, Slovenia, Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States), Belarus, Pakistan, Denmark, Mexico, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada, Thailand, South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay, Angola (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Jordan, Slovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates.

37. The observers for the International Criminal Police Organization and the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences also made statements.

38. Regarding the implementation of measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/4 B), the co-chairmen of Operation Topaz made an audio-visual presentation on the progress made in countering the trafficking of acetic anhydride, the main chemical precursor used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) made an audio-visual presentation of alternative development in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as a demonstration of the efforts of the Government to implement the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

B. Deliberations

1. Overview of the report

39. The Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session reflected the commitment of Member States to address all facets of the drug problem in a comprehensive and balanced manner. The Assembly called on Member States to report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration, and requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance the cooperative effort to combat the world drug problem. In its resolution 42/11, the Commission requested the Executive Director of UNDCP to prepare a biennial report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, based on information provided by Governments in a questionnaire approved by the Commission. The first biennial report of the Executive Director, reviewed by the Commission at its inter-sessional meetings pursuant to resolution 42/11, was based on 81 questionnaires received by 8 November 2000.

40. The Commission commended the Executive Director on the preparation of the first comprehensive biennial report in accordance with the guidelines established in its resolution 42/11. The biennial report provided a framework for assessing the progress made by Member States in meeting the objectives agreed at the twentieth special session and in identifying the difficulties encountered by Governments and areas where additional efforts were required.

41. As requested in resolution 42/11, the report provided an overview of global and regional trends and an initial assessment of progress made by Governments in implementing the action plans and measures adopted at the special session, while reiterating the shared responsibility for all States to address the world drug problem. While significant progress had been made in some areas, as reflected in the positive trends in the implementation of the action plans, a major challenge still remained if all the objectives were to be attained by 2003 and 2008. As reflected in the biennial report, Member States were looking to the action plans and measures adopted at the special session as a guide for action at the national, regional and international levels. In that regard, the Commission was informed of several regional initiatives, particularly the initiative of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China in elaborating an action plan and a political declaration to counter the drug problem, as well as the declaration adopted by the States of Central Asia at a conference held in Tashkent to strengthen regional cooperation to combat drug trafficking and abuse.

42. Several representatives informed the Commission of action taken by their Governments to meet the objectives indicated in the Political Declaration by the target dates of 2003 and 2008. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of crafting and implementing

a national drug control strategy to address the various facets of the problem in a comprehensive manner. A national drug control strategy was essential in order to avoid fragmentation at all levels, to promote coordination between the various agencies involved, in particular law enforcement agencies and health and social services, and to ensure the optimal use of resources at the national level. One notable achievement was the elaboration by most Governments of a national drug control strategy incorporating the goals and targets of the special session, in particular the guiding principles of drug demand reduction, coordinated by a multisectoral coordinating entity. The main challenge for most Governments was to ensure the effective implementation of the national strategy or plan. UNDCP was invited to support Governments that were drawing up a national drug control strategy.

43. The Commission was informed that the vulnerabilities of several countries in Africa, including socio-economic difficulties, in particular increased poverty and unemployment, regional conflicts and civil war, flows of refugees and an epidemic increase in the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), were exacerbated by the trafficking and abuse of drugs. The geographical position of several countries in Africa, limited law enforcement capacity and weak social and health systems had left most Governments exposed to the drug problem. African States had continued to demonstrate the political will and commitment to combat the drug problem, as reflected in the Declaration and Plan of Action on Drug Abuse Control and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1996. UNDCP was called upon, as one of its priorities, to support the efforts of African countries in mounting sustainable programmes to address the drug problem at the national and regional levels.

44. UNDCP was commended for its catalytic role in promoting regional cooperation between Governments in areas affected by the drug problem. For example, UNDCP had been instrumental in fostering cross-border cooperation, in particular between countries situated in the main drug-producing areas, through memoranda of understanding.

45. The Commission was informed of progress made in the development and implementation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism under the aegis of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS). The first phase in the process of preparation of the Mechanism had improved multilateral cooperation between Governments in the western hemisphere in countering the drug problem.

46. The Commission was informed of measures taken by Governments to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex). Several representatives highlighted the importance of implementing the Action Plan in view of the high level of drug abuse. With regard to the prevention of drug use, the importance of comprehensive and participatory approaches especially targeting youth and other groups at risk was emphasized, as was the need to base programmes on accurate assessments of the drug abuse situation. Some representatives reported that their authorities were making special efforts to involve the community at large, while others were placing emphasis on the education system. The rise in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) was mentioned as a worrying development that required urgent action in all areas of demand reduction.

47. Most Governments had increased their efforts to upgrade treatment and rehabilitation capacities, including interventions aimed at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse. Efforts were ongoing in various regions to develop indicators and mechanisms of evaluation that would assist Member States in reporting the significant and measurable results of their efforts, as well as continuously building on experiences.

48. Several representatives reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit drug crops by 2008, and referred to the alternative development programmes and law enforcement measures taken to achieve that objective. As a reflection of their political commitment, several Governments, including many developing countries, had taken measures funded exclusively from their national budget to eliminate illicit crops. Landmark progress had been made in implementing the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, with illicit cultivation of narcotic crops being eradicated in several

countries. National strategies to eliminate illicit crops through alternative development, supported at the bilateral and multilateral levels, were increasingly successful. The representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Peru informed the Commission of initiatives of their Governments to eliminate illicit cultivation of the opium poppy or the coca bush, in particular of alternative development programmes, and of the success achieved. Some representatives referred to the initiatives of their Governments to eradicate illicit crops through alternative development. Several representatives also referred to government initiatives to eradicate the cultivation of cannabis.

49. Cannabis cultivation and abuse was one of the major problems confronting most countries in Africa, in particular Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. It was indicated that abuse of cannabis in southern Africa was a major social and health problem that had undermined the social fabric of rural and urban communities. The Commission was called upon to support Member States from Africa in the identification and implementation of sustainable alternative development programmes in regions affected by illicit cultivation of cannabis, in order to enable them to meet the objectives of the Action Plan. Currently, the emphasis had been on eradication by Governments of cannabis cultivation with their own limited resources, without providing an alternative source of livelihood for those engaged in such cultivation. The limited resources available were not sufficient to initiate programmes to provide an alternative source of livelihood for those engaged in illicit cultivation. The Commission was informed of the initiative of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization to counter the illicit cultivation of crops, in particular cannabis, in the region. The difficulties encountered by Governments in the region included the absence, or limited availability, of intelligence about cannabis cultivation in the region, and of the resources necessary to undertake cannabis eradication in a sustained manner. UNDCP was called upon to assist in the assessment of the extent of cannabis cultivation and of the financial support required to mount a sustained campaign to eradicate cannabis cultivation in the region.

50. Several representatives expressed concern about opium production in Afghanistan and stressed the urgency of addressing the extensive illicit cultivation in that country. The Secretariat indicated that the record production of opium in Afghanistan in 1999 and 2000, which had invariably led to stockpiling, was followed by significant evidence of a ban on opium poppy cultivation in 2001. Some representatives considered that the international community should seize the opportunity of the ban on opium poppy cultivation since July 2000, and provide incentives to Afghan farmers to grow traditional crops.

51. In the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session, Member States had undertaken to review and strengthen, by the year 2003, measures to promote judicial cooperation. Several representatives informed the Commission of initiatives taken by their Governments to promote judicial cooperation, as an essential tool to target drug-trafficking organizations and ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[56] Several representatives referred to the bilateral and multilateral treaties and arrangements concluded by their Governments to facilitate the extradition of drug traffickers, promote mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, including the transfer of proceedings, and counter illicit traffic by sea. Regional agreements, such as the convention on mutual legal assistance between the States members of the European Union, had enhanced cooperation at the regional level. At the international level, several representatives referred to the important role of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (resolution 55/25, annex I) in furthering judicial cooperation.

52. Reference was made to the difficulties being encountered by several countries, in particular States in a post-conflict situation, in operating an effective legal system that would enable Governments to prosecute drug traffickers and ensure the protection of judges and witnesses. UNDCP was called upon to assist Governments in strengthening their legal systems to enable them to meet the objectives and targets set out in the Political Declaration.

---

[56] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

53. The Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A) called for action by Governments to raise awareness of the problem of ATS, reduce demand for illicit ATS, provide accurate information, limit supply and strengthen the control of ATS and their precursors. Several representatives welcomed the increased emphasis given to synthetic drugs, in particular ATS, by UNDCP, as reflected in the report of the Executive Director. There was agreement that increased priority should be given at the international, regional and national levels to countering the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS. Increased abuse and trafficking were reported by several countries in east and south-east Asia, namely Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Thailand. However, the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS had emerged as a global challenge, requiring prompt action by the Commission.

54. Several representatives reported on initiatives taken by their Governments at the national and regional levels to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS. Those initiatives included the strengthening of early warning systems for ATS, monitoring precursors to prevent illicit manufacture and the profiling of seized substances in order to counter trafficking in those substances more effectively. Concern was expressed by several representatives regarding the sale of ATS and their precursors through the Internet.

55. Several representatives informed the Commission of ongoing initiatives by their Governments to ensure that precursors and essential chemicals listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention were monitored in an effective manner. Some representatives indicated that their Governments had taken stricter measures than those foreseen in article 12 of the 1988 Convention and in the measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The Commission was informed of the success of Operation Purple, which had stimulated cooperation between competent authorities in various countries in monitoring potassium permanganate, an essential precursor in producing cocaine. Operation Topaz, modelled on Operation Purple, was expected to contribute to the effective monitoring of acetic anhydride, the major precursor in the production of heroin.

56. Several representatives indicated that further progress could be made to control the import and export of precursors more effectively. Pre-export notices or inquiries concerning individual transactions played a crucial role in enabling competent authorities of important countries to verify the legitimacy of those transactions and to identify suspicious shipments and prevent chemical diversion. However, in order for the system to be effective, the exporting and importing States should improve their cooperation.

57. In the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session, Member States committed themselves to taking special measures against money-laundering linked to drug trafficking, and emphasized the importance of strengthening regional and international cooperation. States that had not yet done so were to adopt, by the year 2003, national money-laundering legislation and programmes in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention and the measures adopted at the special session. Several representatives reported on initiatives taken at the regional level, in particular the establishment of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in South America.

58. Several representatives informed the Commission of the measures taken by their Governments to counter money-laundering, including, in particular, the adoption of new legislation and the establishment of financial investigation units. With regard to the part of the report of the Executive Director reflecting the efforts of Member States to counter money-laundering, there was agreement that a special effort had to be made if Member States were to meet by 2003 the objectives relating to money-laundering as set out in the Political Declaration.

2. Methodology and guidance for future reports

59. The Commission reviewed ways in which the future biennial reports of the Executive Director could be improved, including the structure of the reports. In view of the limited number of responses in the first reporting cycle, as well as their late submission, the Commission should endeavour to improve the rate of responses from Governments. That was essential in order to ensure that the report of the Executive Director would reflect the efforts of all Governments in translating the commitments made at the special session into concrete action at the national and regional

levels. Some regions, such as that of the States of the south Pacific, were not adequately covered because of a poor rate of response to the questionnaire.

60. The next report should be structured so as to better reflect the efforts of Governments and difficulties encountered in implementing action plans, to which special consideration should be given, as well as any international action required, including UNDCP support to Governments.

61. The report should reflect the vulnerabilities of States to drug trafficking and abuse and the shared responsibility to address the world drug problem. Greater emphasis should be given to reporting on the achievements of Governments in meeting the goals and objectives agreed upon at the special session, and on initiatives taken at the national and regional levels. The review of trends in the report should therefore include a comprehensive and balanced analysis of the action taken by Governments and reflect the extent to which each action plan was being implemented. More consideration should also be given to the reasons why Governments were finding it difficult to meet the commitments agreed upon at the special session.

62. The report of the Executive Director should contain specific recommendations aimed at facilitating the implementation of each action plan. The presentation of the biennial report would be improved by an appropriate use of graphs, charts and diagrams. It was indicated that the part of the biennial report relating to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction could be used as a model for reporting on the other action plans. UNDCP should also draw on the information provided by Governments, in the annual reports questionnaire, on the implementation of the international drug control treaties.

63. Some representatives mentioned various criteria that the Commission might wish to use to gauge the progress made by Governments in meeting the objectives agreed upon at the special session, in particular the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 C). With regard to drug demand reduction, the following factors could be considered: the existence of a national strategy that included the guiding principles of drug demand reduction, involving all sectors of government and society at large; the establishment of a mechanism for research on drug abuse; the establishment of a national database of information on drug demand reduction; the development of preventive programmes, targeting vulnerable social groups, in particular young people; undertaking national information campaigns to promote healthy lifestyles; training staff in the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to establish minimum standards and an agreed technical approach; the existence of programmes for treatment and rehabilitation, including therapeutic modalities, to enable early detection and facilitate detoxification, rehabilitation and social reintegration; and regular evaluation of the national strategy for drug demand reduction, involving the authorities responsible for health, social welfare and law enforcement. The measures by which the Commission might wish to assess whether Governments were meeting their commitment to judicial cooperation could include the following: the existence of a national legal framework or mechanisms to facilitate judicial cooperation in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of criminal proceedings, countering illicit drug trafficking by sea and controlled delivery; the existence of a competent authority to facilitate judicial cooperation, in particular the exchange of information; a framework of international agreements or treaties on the subject of judicial cooperation; the existence of specialized units to investigate serious drug-trafficking offences; and the provision of, or participation in, technical cooperation initiatives. Efforts to counter money-laundering could be reflected in the following: the enactment of laws and regulations on money-laundering; the establishment of financial investigation units to investigate money-laundering cases; the number of cases prosecuted; and the confiscation of assets of drug traffickers.

64. To ensure that the first biennial report of the Executive Director was based on a representative number of replies, the Executive Director of UNDCP should be requested to prepare an addendum to the biennial report to cover those replies received after 8 November 2000, for the consideration of the Commission at its forty-fourth reconvened session in December 2001. In addition to the 18 additional replies received so far, UNDCP should request those Governments that had not submitted their

questionnaire to do so as a matter of urgency, without breaking the reporting cycle.

65. Commission resolution 42/11 provided for the reporting guidelines and questionnaires to be assessed at regular intervals, to ensure that they continued to meet the needs of Member States. UNDCP should revise the biennial questionnaire, focusing on technical improvements, as well as changes designed to solicit additional information from Member States on the difficulties encountered by Governments in completing the questionnaire and on the background to the responses provided. The layout of the questionnaire could be improved and some of the terminology used could be clarified. The revised questionnaire for the next reporting cycle should be presented to the Commission at its reconvened forty-fourth session, following its review by an inter-sessional meeting of the Commission.

66. The next report of the Executive Director should focus on objectives that were set with 2003 as the target date. However, the focus of the biennial questionnaire should remain as constant as possible in order to ensure consistency in reporting and the comparison of data. The analysis of UNDCP should continue to be based on the information provided by Governments.

C. Action taken

67. At its 1208th meeting, on 28 March 2001, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs" (E/CN.7/2001/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Panama, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Venezuela (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

68. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperation against the drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific" (E/CN.7/2001/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/1).

69. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together" (E/CN.7/2001/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Hungary, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2).

Chapter IV
Reduction of illicit demand for drugs

A. Structure of the debate

70. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Drug demand reduction: (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; (b) world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth", at its 1202nd meeting, on 23 March 2001. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat containing revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire (E/CN.7/2001/3);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth (E/CN.7/2001/4).

71. The Commission took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, which had

considered the item at its third meeting, on 22 March 2001. In the Committee of the Whole and in the plenary, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, India, Australia, Turkey, Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Cuba, Ukraine, Thailand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, Egypt, Canada, the United States of America, Chile, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Philippines, Ethiopia, Belarus, Morocco, Ukraine, Germany, Denmark, Nigeria, Japan and Kazakhstan and the observer for the Organization of African Unity.

B. Deliberations

1. Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

72. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole summarized the report of the Secretariat on the progress made in the revision of part II of the annual reports questionnaire. Some representatives took the floor to report on the initiatives undertaken in their countries to implement the Action Plan. Many expressed their satisfaction with the increasing focus on demand reduction in the context of the Commission.

(a) Data collection and regular assessment

73. Various representatives described the efforts undertaken in their countries to carry out regular assessments of the drug abuse situation and provide an up-to-date picture of needs and priorities on which to base programmes for the prevention of drug abuse. They also described efforts made in the establishment of national epidemiological databases.

74. In that connection, several representatives commended the work done by UNDCP in revising the annual reports questionnaire and the consultative and testing process used. They recognized that the revised questionnaire would facilitate the provision of information by Member States. One representative reported that, in his country, information was not collected on drugs listed in the questionnaire, and that his Government would therefore be unable to report as required. Another representative noted with satisfaction the inclusion of inhalants among the substances the abuse of which had to be reported.

(b) Prevention of drug abuse

75. Several representatives pointed to actions undertaken for primary prevention based on life-skills approaches and referred to initiatives to integrate such approaches into school curricula.

76. The need for a stronger focus on secondary prevention, and especially on the provision of adequate services for drug abusers, was also underlined. Some representatives highlighted the link between injecting drug use and HIV infection, as well as the use of substitution programmes to reduce the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse.

77. One representative reported on the one-year implementation of drug injecting rooms in three major cities in his country, and indicated that such an approach, while yielding some positive results, could be implemented only where a whole series of services were already available. The representative of Japan, on the other hand, stated that his Government did not support injecting rooms or substitution treatment, and that prevention and zero tolerance were the best ways to reduce drug abuse.

78. Several representatives stated that key prevention principles and minimum standards for treatment services should be identified, and suggested that UNDCP should take the lead in that process of developing so-called best practices.

2. World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth

79. The Commission commended the Secretariat for its comprehensive and informative report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth. The representatives of Canada, Nigeria and Peru asked for some corrections of statements made in the report about the situation in their countries. The representative of Mexico requested the Secretariat to include proposals for international cooperation in the report, in accordance with Commission resolution 43/4.

(a) Drug abuse situation among youth: an issue of concern

80. Several representatives indicated that the abuse of drugs among children and young people was an issue of concern for many countries. In many developing countries, children and young people made up over half of the total population, and their well-being and healthy development were of fundamental importance for the future of those countries. Several representatives confirmed the finding, contained in the report, of an increase in drug abuse among young people in developing countries and countries in transition.

81. Many representatives indicated that the age of first experimentation with drugs was declining. One representative reported that prevalence rates of drug abuse among young girls were increasing, and were approaching the levels of those observed for young boys.

(b) Vulnerable groups: special services and strategies for them

82. Several representatives stressed the issue of children and young people in vulnerable situations, such as street children, migrant children, working children, children of minority groups, indigenous children and child soldiers. Several representatives noted the difficulties encountered by social and health services in reaching out to those groups of children at risk and the need to set standards of care for the delivery of services to youth at risk. Various initiatives undertaken to address the issue were reported. Several representatives drew attention to peer-to-peer programmes and to the establishment of networks of youth programmes, youth forums and the involvement of non-governmental organizations through their work at the street level. The development of special legislation and treatment and rehabilitation programmes for young drug offenders was also reported.

(c) Cannabis, synthetic drugs, inhalants, alcohol, tobacco and the human immunodeficiency virus

83. Cannabis and synthetic drugs remained the major illicit drugs abused by young people. However, when addressing the health and well-being of children and young people, it was important to consider all psychoactive substances, including inhalants, alcohol and tobacco, which in many situations constituted gateways to the abuse of illicit drugs. It was noted that the abuse of drugs had been identified as one of the risk factors associated with HIV infection, which had become a serious problem among young people in many developing countries.

(d) Programming principles, early intervention and life-skills training

84. The Secretariat was commended for the identification of a set of principles that could be used as a reference in the development of prevention programmes. Several representatives pointed out the need to intervene early in drug abuse prevention and to focus such interventions on the provision of different kinds of life skills that could enable children and young people to make healthy and responsible choices about their life.

(e) More reliable information

85. Several representatives recognized that the reporting capacity of UNDCP was limited by the lack of data, and agreed on the need for greater efforts in the collection of data on drug abuse among children and young people.

(f) Youth participation and cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund

86. There was agreement on the need to increase the involvement of young people in developing and implementing programmes for the prevention of drug abuse. The observer for a regional organization referred to the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on children, and to the efforts being made at regional level to organize youth summits to enable young people to discuss their needs and problems. One representative reported on the positive results of inserting drug abuse prevention within the context of services aimed at the protection of the rights of the child, and called for cooperation between UNDCP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in that area.

C. Action taken

87. At its 1209th meeting, on 29 March 2001, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Approval of the revised part II of the annual reports

questionnaire" (E/CN.7/2001/L.16/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Canada, Chile, China, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Madagascar, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/3).

88. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction" (E/CN.7/2001/L.18/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/4).

89. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people" (E/CN.7/2001/L.21/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Estonia, Iceland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/5).

Chapter V
Illicit drug traffic and supply

A. Structure of the debate

90. The Committee of the Whole considered item 6 of the agenda, entitled "Illicit drug traffic and supply: (a) world situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission; (b) follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly", at its fourth meeting, on 22 March 2001. The Commission considered the item at its 1203rd meeting, on 26 March 2001. The Committee of the Whole and the Commission had before them the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2001/5).

91. At the fourth meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 22 March, an introductory statement was made by the Secretariat.

92. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Colombia, Egypt, Australia, Mexico, Cuba, Peru, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Belgium, China, Morocco and the Czech Republic. In addition, audio-visual presentations were made by Egypt, Cuba and Colombia concerning activities relating to the supply of drugs, such as illicit cultivation and money-laundering.

93. At the 1203rd meeting of the Commission, on 26 March, UNDCP made an audio-visual presentation on trends in the supply of and trafficking in drugs.

94. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Panama, the Philippines, Armenia, Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), India, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, Thailand, Morocco, Belarus, the Netherlands, Colombia, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

95. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the Organization of African Unity made a statement

B. Deliberations

96. The report of the Secretariat was mainly based on information submitted by Governments in part III of the annual reports questionnaire, relating to illicit traffic. Additional sources were used when no information was submitted. For 1999, the latest available reporting year, 112 Governments returned the questionnaire. During the last two years, the number of Governments that returned the questionnaire had increased significantly.

97. It was noted that global trends in the illicit production of opium had declined in 2000 from the record level reached in 1999, while the estimated supply of cocaine to illicit markets remained relatively stable. In 1999, trends in global seizures decreased for cocaine, but increased for opium, heroin, cannabis herb and ATS. Seizures of cannabis resin remained stable in recent years.

98. The decline in opium production at the global level in 2000 was directly attributable to the decrease in production in Afghanistan during that year, as a result of a reduction in the area under cultivation, drought and a ban imposed by the Taleban authorities on poppy cultivation. Preliminary estimates of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2001 indicated further decreases. A pre-assessment survey carried out in February 2001 indicated that opium production in Afghanistan would be drastically reduced. However, many additional factors and consequences required analysis. Myanmar remained the second largest producer of opium. Afghanistan and Myanmar accounted for over 90 per cent of illicit world opium production. The potential availability of heroin in 1999 was estimated at approximately 500 tons, a significant increase from the 360 tons estimated in 1998. The volume of opium seizures increased during 1999, with 85 per cent being accounted for by the Islamic Republic of Iran, reflecting the strategic position of that country as a transit point. Global seizures of heroin also amounted to a record level of over 35 tons in 1999. A contributor to the increased seizure of heroin had been the enforcement successes of States in west and central Asia neighbouring Afghanistan. Western Europe, the principal destination of heroin originating in Afghanistan, had benefited from those successful law enforcement efforts. The European heroin interdiction rate decreased from the 1998 figure, but still amounted to 35 per cent of the global total.

99. Illicit cultivation of the coca bush in Bolivia and Peru substantially declined in recent years. Illicit manufacture of cocaine at the global level was estimated at approximately 800 tons for 1999. Seizure statistics totalled roughly 360 tons during that year. The United States of America continued to be the main consumer market and accounted for the highest level of global seizures (37 per cent). Colombia also reported large amounts of cocaine seized in 1999, accounting for 18 per cent of the world total, and further increases were recorded in 2000. Western Europe, the second largest market, accounted for 12 per cent of global seizures in 1999. Cocaine seizures in western Europe continued to rise. The principal cocaine trafficking routes into the United States were reported to be along its south-west border and its eastern and north-eastern seaboards. Entry into western Europe was primarily through Spain and the Netherlands.

100. Global seizures of herbal cannabis were at the highest levels for several years, with Mexico and the United States continuing to intercept large amounts. Cannabis herb remained one of the most widespread drugs, unlike cannabis resin, seizures of which continued to be more or less limited to western Europe. That region remained the principal consumer area, and Spain continued to account for the largest volumes seized. South-west Asia and north Africa remained the two main sources of the cannabis resin.

101. The manufacture and trafficking of ATS continued to be concentrated mainly in North America, western Europe and east and south-east Asia. In North America, the manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamine was continuing, and there was growing concern about Ecstasy-type substances imported in large quantities mainly from western Europe. The production and trafficking of methamphetamine was also increasing substantially in east and south-east Asia, with rising seizure trends. In western Europe, however, stimulant seizures in 1999 showed a decrease, for the first time in many years. The manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine continued to be principally confined to Europe. Western Europe remained the predominant production site for Ecstasy-type substances trafficked worldwide.

102. The Secretariat proposed the consideration of amendments to part III of the annual reports questionnaire, relating to illicit traffic, to bring it into line with the layout of the recently revised part II, relating to drug abuse. The proposed draft included improvements in the quality of reporting on ATS, and would in future be available in a user-friendly electronic version.

103. The Secretariat was commended for the comprehensive and informative presentation of data in its report on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking. There was broad support for the proposed revision of part III of the annual reports questionnaire, and it was confidently expected that such a revision would enhance the quality of the information provided to UNDCP and made available for dissemination to Member States.

104. It was stated that cooperation between national agencies and among States had proven to be a very successful formula for effective drug control. Many representatives described joint operations and regional cooperation between law enforcement services as a successful tool that had led to the arrest of traffickers and the confiscation of criminal assets. The need for the timely exchange of information, the sharing of experiences and effective law enforcement training was frequently emphasized. A number of representatives also noted the successful establishment of special inter-agency task forces and drug groups. Controlled deliveries, judicial cooperation and action against money-laundering were highlighted. Some representatives reported on the progress achieved in their countries on the issue of confiscation of the proceeds of criminal activity through strengthened laws and procedures to counter money-laundering. It was noted that legal steps could be taken to rechannel seized assets and funds into support for national social services. A number of representatives also stressed the importance of ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and called on all States that had not yet done so to commit themselves to ratification as soon as possible.

105. Strong concern was expressed about the growth in manufacture, trafficking and use of ATS. Action taken to control precursors and chemical substances was emphasized. Increasing clandestine manufacture within a number of States members of the European Union was a source of concern to all its member States. Similar concerns were expressed by some representatives of countries in east Asia with regard to the enormous rise in the trafficking and consumption of methamphetamine in that region. The action taken in response to that trend included the following: renewed support for law enforcement authorities in combating synthetic drugs; the establishment of joint agency units; specialist training for customs and police officials; increased support for demand reduction programmes directed against ATS; and further strengthening of treaties of mutual legal assistance to ensure successful investigation and prosecution of those engaged in such criminal activity.

Subsidiary bodies

106. Three meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission were held in 2000 following its forty-third session. The thirty-fifth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held in Antalya, Turkey, from 26 to 30 June 2000. Its working groups considered the following issues: practical measures taken by law enforcement agencies to mobilize community support for anti-drug objectives; ways to eliminate and reduce corrupt practices on the part of drug law enforcement personnel; and trafficking trends with reference to the use of the international mail and preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in Ottawa, from 3 to 6 October 2000. Its working groups examined the role of law enforcement in demand reduction; trends in ATS manufacture and trafficking and countermeasures introduced to combat their abuse; and precursors, their control and mechanisms for cooperation to prevent their diversion. Finally, the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, was held in Yangon, from 14 to 17 November 2000. The working group covered the following topics: the illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin; the impact of electronic crime on drug-trafficking strategies; control of stimulants; and illicit trafficking by sea.

107. The representative of Australia informed the Commission of the offer of his Government to host the twenty-fifth meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, in Sydney, Australia, from 15 to 19 October 2001. The Chairman, on behalf of the

Commission, accepted the offer and thanked the Government of Australia.

C. Action taken

108. At its 1208th meeting, on 28 March 2001, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea" (E/CN.7/2001/L.2/Rev.2), sponsored by Angola, Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/6).

109. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Judicial cooperation: strengthening of central authorities with a view to the effective implementation of mutual legal assistance" (E/CN.7/2001/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/7).

110. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international law enforcement cooperation to cope with the growing links between drug trafficking and other illicit activities involving transnational organized criminal groups" (E/CN.7/2001/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/8).

111. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East" (E/CN.7/2001/L.12/Rev.1, sponsored by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/9).

112. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs" (E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1, sect. II), recommended by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

113. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training" (E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1, sect. II), recommended by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/10).

114. At its 1209th meeting, on 29 March 2001, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation on the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development" (E/CN.7/2001/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/11).

115. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs" (E/CN.7/2001/L.11/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the

former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yemen (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

116. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in Central Asia" (E/CN.7/2001/L.20/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United States of America and Uzbekistan (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/12).

Chapter VI
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

A. Structure of the debate

117. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: (a) changes in the scope of control of substances; (b) International Narcotics Control Board; (c) international cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes; (d) follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; (e) other matters arising from the international drug control treaties", at its 1195th and 1196th meetings, on 20 March 2001. The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2001/6);

(b) *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000*;[57]

(c) *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*;[58]

(d) First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (E/CN.7/2001/2).

118. The Commission considered item 7 (a) of its agenda at its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001. Introductory statements were made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and by the observer for the World Health Organization. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Egypt, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Peru, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States of America and Venezuela.

119. The Commission considered item 7 (b) of its agenda at its 1195th and 1196th meetings on 20 March 2001. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Nigeria, Turkey, Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Pakistan, Japan, Mexico, Ukraine, Egypt, Australia, Argentina, China, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Germany, Spain, Slovenia, Malaysia, Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Canada, Venezuela and Cuba.

120. Statements were also made by the observers for the Holy See, the Council of Europe and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior.

B. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000

121. The Commission commended the Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 2000, which provided an all-embracing and balanced picture of recent trends in controls over the licit movements of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and in the illicit use of and trafficking in those

[57] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.
[58] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4.

substances, and which reviewed the measures taken by Governments. The report continued to be an excellent basis for the formulation of policies at both national and international levels. Some Governments provided additional information on the situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their countries, and on their strategies to reduce the illicit supply of and demand for drugs.

122. The Commission welcomed the examination of the problem of overconsumption of controlled substances contained in the first chapter of the report. Ensuring the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, on the one hand, and preventing the excessive consumption of substances, on the other, were at the core of the mandate of the Board. Overconsumption of controlled substances was a concern that often extended to psychoactive substances not under international control. Excessive consumption of such drugs should be addressed by Governments, in cooperation with the manufacturing industry and others in the drug distribution chain.

123. The Commission took note of the recommendations made by the Board in its report to reduce excessive consumption of controlled substances. Governments should carefully monitor the supply and consumption of controlled drugs and ensure that adequate legislation and administrative arrangements that could be adapted to new trends and developments were in place. It was critical to be observant of unusual trends, in order to react in a timely manner when drugs with previously limited medical use gained in popularity. Governments should also assess national needs as accurately as possible.

124. Continuous education of both prescribers and consumers of controlled substances was an important element in achieving a reduction of excessive consumption of psychotropic substances. Such initiatives should target groups that were particularly vulnerable to abuse of those substances. In cooperation with the manufacturing industry, Governments should counteract sales and promotion practices that interfered with a sound health policy and ensure the observance of the ethical norms developed by both the pharmaceutical industry and WHO for the promotion of medicinal drugs. Governments were requested to strictly enforce the provisions of article 10 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[59] which prohibited the advertisement of psychotropic substances to the general public. International efforts could also bring about a change in consumption patterns, and the efforts of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe on the rational use of benzodiazepines in Europe were acknowledged in that regard.

125. While recognizing the benefits of modern information technology, it was noted that the rapid growth of the Internet posed new challenges to international drug control. It was noted with concern that the Internet was increasingly used for the illicit advertisement and sale of controlled substances. Recipes for making a wide range of synthetic drugs were available on the Internet. Governments were encouraged to develop effective measures to prevent the misuse of the Internet for the illegal distribution of controlled substances before the problem reached alarming levels. Several Governments reported on action taken to curb the spread of illegal information on the Internet. Governments were encouraged to use the Internet and other electronic media as tools to prevent drug abuse and counteract the flow of negative information through cyberspace.

126. Several Governments shared their concern over the widespread illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS and other synthetic drugs. Abuse of those substances had spread to almost all regions of the world and had added another menacing dimension to the drug problem. New synthetic drugs appearing on the market were easy to manufacture clandestinely and posed a challenge to established monitoring systems. The Board was urged to further its support to national authorities in the prevention of diversion of drugs and precursors.

127. The country missions undertaken by the Board were welcomed as a valuable opportunity for the exchange of information, ideas and views on matters of mutual importance. Some Governments that had received missions of the Board informed the Commission of action taken to implement the recommendations made by the Board.

128. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the Board in promoting the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiates

[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[60] and requested it to continue its work in that field. Monitoring the available supply, including stocks, was essential to ensure that no shortages occurred in years with unexpectedly poor harvests. Governments of all producing countries should adhere strictly to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels.

129. The Commission was informed of the work done by the Board pursuant to Commission resolution 43/11, entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs". Some Governments called for a pragmatic solution of the problem to facilitate travelling when under treatment. An initiative to develop guidelines for national authorities concerning international travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs was suggested.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

130. The President of the Board introduced the report of the Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The Board was commended for its report and for the comprehensive and authoritative survey contained therein of the current status of precursor control worldwide. The report also provided a global overview and analysis of recent trends in seizures, illicit traffic and diversion of precursor chemicals, thereby assisting Governments in their efforts to prevent illicit manufacture of drugs.

131. The Commission expressed concern at the global increase in manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular ATS. It noted the need to be aware of new trends in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, and to adopt new approaches to counter those trends. With regard to the use of non-controlled substitute chemicals in the illicit manufacture of drugs, the substances and guidelines included in the limited international special surveillance list established by the Board were a useful tool for Governments, promoting awareness and cooperation with the chemical industry to prevent diversion of those substances.

132. The Commission noted the continued success of Operation Purple, the international tracking programme for potassium permanganate, a key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, and welcomed the actions of the Board to initiate a similar programme for acetic anhydride, a critical chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The initiative, known as Operation Topaz, commenced on 1 March 2001. The Commission urged Governments to give their full support to both operations. Furthermore, the decision of the Commission to include the substances acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate in Table I of the 1988 Convention was widely recognized as an important measure to prevent diversions of those substances.

133. The Commission reiterated the importance of the supply to the Board by Governments of data on licit trade in chemicals under international control. The analysis of such data by the Board was an essential tool for the identification of suspicious transactions and possible diversions. Furthermore, it was also important to make use of the system of pre-export notifications under the 1988 Convention, article 12, paragraph 10 (a). Such pre-export notifications provided by exporting to importing countries allowed more effective monitoring of movements of trade in those chemicals, and enhanced the ability of Governments to prevent diversions. Exporting countries emphasized the need for timely feedback from the notifications to ensure that the mechanism worked effectively. The Board played an essential role in facilitating such an exchange of information between Governments.

134. The Commission noted the continuing problems associated with the storage and disposal of the increasing amount of chemicals seized by Governments, in particular the need to identify safe, affordable and environmentally friendly means for such disposal. It supported the efforts of the Board to collect information and provide practical solutions to that issue.

135. The Commission expressed concern about the increased availability of precursors, recipes and equipment for the illicit manufacture of drugs via the Internet, and called for concrete action to be taken to investigate ways and means of regulating those activities.

[60] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

136. To supplement the information contained in the report on the implementation of article 12, a number of representatives provided the Commission with updated information on seizures of precursors and new precursor legislation and control measures either in place or planned in their countries.

137. The Commission reiterated the importance of action at the regional and international level to counter the trafficking of precursor chemicals more effectively. To that end, a number of Governments reported regional initiatives, bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding in the fields of law enforcement, training, monitoring of precursor chemicals and the exchange of information.

3. Changes in the scope of control of substances

(a) Inclusion of 2C-B in Schedule II, 4-MTA in Schedule I and GHB and zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

138. The note verbale of the Secretary-General on changes in the scope of control of substances, dated 2 November 2000, contained the recommendations of WHO that the substance 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) be included in Schedule II, α-methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I and γ-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) and zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention. Comments were received from Governments concerning the possible scheduling of the four substances in response to the note verbale of the Secretary-General.

139. The observer for WHO made a statement substantiating the recommendations formulated by his organization, which were based on the technical advice of the meeting of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence held in September 2000. Prior to the meeting of the Expert Committee, the Executive Board of WHO had also adopted new guidelines for the scheduling criteria. While most representatives supported the recommendations of WHO concerning 4-MTA, GHB and zolpidem, many expressed concern about the recommendation to include 2C-B in Schedule II and not in Schedule I of the 1971 Convention. In the view of several representatives, 2C-B should be included in Schedule I of the Convention, given its similarity with mescaline, a substance already listed in Schedule I. In addition, in the view of some representatives, γ-butyrolactone (GBL), a precursor chemical of GHB, should also be placed under international control.

140. The Commission, pursuant to article 17, paragraph 2, of the 1971 Convention, decided by 37 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II, by 39 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include α-methyl-4-thiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I, by 42 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include γ-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV, and by 44 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention (for the texts, see chap. I, sect. C, decisions 44/1 to 44/4).

(b) Transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

141. Two notes verbales of the Secretary-General, dated 3 and 4 May 2000, transmitted to all Governments, contained notifications with the assessment, findings and recommendations of the Board concerning the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

142. The Commission, on the recommendation of the Board, and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1988 Convention, decided by 44 votes to none, with one abstention, to transfer acetic anhydride, and by 40 votes to none, with one abstention, to transfer potassium permanganate, from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention (for the texts, see chap. I, sect. C, decisions 44/5 and 44/6).

C. Action taken

143. At its 1208th meeting, on 28 March 2001, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Contribution to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines" (E/CN.7/2001/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, the Netherlands,

Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/13).

144. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2001/L.14), sponsored by Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, India, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

145. At its 1209th meeting on 29 March 2001, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2001/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

146. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed" (E/CN.7/2001/L.15/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/14).

147. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/2001/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Canada, France, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/15).

Chapter VII
Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

A. Structure of the debate

148. The Commission began consideration of item 8 of its agenda, entitled "Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", the first agenda item in its operational segment, at its 1204th meeting, on 26 March 2001. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNDCP (E/CN.7/2001/7).

149. the 1204th meeting, on 26 March, the Executive Director made a statement introducing his report and outlining the strategic orientation of UNDCP and its new priorities in supporting Member States in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

150. Following the introductory statement made by the Executive Director, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members, or that are candidates for membership, of the European Union), Japan, Austria, the United States of America, Senegal, Portugal, Egypt, China, Spain, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mexico and Australia.

B. Deliberations

1. Operational segment

151. The operational segment of the agenda of the Commission provided a valuable opportunity for all Member States to participate in developing the policies

for UNDCP and strengthening its capacity to meet its mandate, in particular following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The segment should become the principal forum for a substantive discussion on the priorities, policies, budget allocations and activities of UNDCP between all Member States regardless of whether they were donors or potential donors to the Fund of UNDCP or recipient countries. The consideration of policy directives should include an in-depth discussion of the budget of the Fund of UNDCP. It was suggested that the substantive content of the operational segment of the agenda could be reflected in a resolution.

2. Report on activities

152. The Executive Director was commended for his comprehensive report on the activities of UNDCP, which provided an overview of the strategic direction of the Programme and the activities undertaken in support of the efforts of the international community in implementing the global strategy agreed upon by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. While the report provided a good basis for the discussion of policy priorities the discussions at future operational segments could be further stimulated by the provision of a more analytical report. Several representatives reaffirmed that UNDCP had a central role to play in global efforts to counter illicit drugs and commended the Programme for the important progress it had made. As the drug problem constituted a serious threat to Governments and societies, it had to be addressed with the utmost vigour and efficiency. Hence the strong interest for Member States in ensuring that UNDCP implemented its mandate as effectively as possible. Some representatives considered that the report should have contained more information on the status of projects and outlined policy options for the consideration of the Commission. Such information would enable the Commission to provide more specific policy guidance to UNDCP.

3. The role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

153. As a global centre of expertise in drug control, UNDCP should continue to promote innovative techniques in reducing illicit supply, curbing demand for illicit drugs and combating illicit traffic. It should assist Governments in designing national drug policies with an appropriate balance between demand reduction and supply reduction and should support the development and implementation of national drug control plans. UNDCP should act as a global advocate to counter the world drug problem, playing a catalytical role in raising awareness of the threat posed by the drug problem and galvanizing political commitment to address that problem. The Programme should further strengthen its role as the central coordinator of international drug control efforts. As the drug problem in many countries was linked to poverty, drug control policies should be integrated into the wider framework of economic development. In that regard, UNDCP was commended for its continuing efforts to incorporate drug control issues into the work of other United Nations agencies and for its active engagement in the new country-based programming known as the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. To continue to improve its efficiency, UNDCP should engage in early and detailed consultations with all interested parties to ensure that its projects reflected the priorities and requirements of Member States and that, from their inception, all projects had adequate funding support to ensure that they remained viable. In that connection, the Commission welcomed the new funding policy for projects introduced by the Programme.

4. Priorities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

154. Several representatives considered that UNDCP should assist, as a priority, those Governments which had clearly demonstrated their commitment to countering the drug problem and were undertaking programmes and activities to fulfil their treaty obligations and to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. UNDCP was commended for its initiative to expand further its activities in demand reduction, including targeting young people, and for its use of modern technology for disseminating best practices, training and information-sharing. Greater priority should be given to demand reduction activities, which might entail enhancing the capacity of UNDCP in demand reduction and building working relations with specialized agencies, in particular WHO. The increased involvement of UNDCP in programmes linking initiatives to reduce drug abuse and efforts to address HIV/AIDS was commended. UNDCP was

called upon to work more closely with countries where drug injection was the driving force behind the HIV/AIDS epidemic and other diseases such as hepatitis B and C. One representative mentioned that UNDCP should carry out not only a technical assistance function, but that it should also promote the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session as a whole.

155. The initiatives of UNDCP to focus more attention on the problem of illicit drugs in Africa, which was intricately associated with poverty eradication, were supported by the Commission. Drug control policies in several African countries should be integrated into a broader economic development framework, in particular programmes to reduce illicit cultivation of cannabis and the promotion of alternative development. It was pointed out that more needed to be done to support information collection and analysis in order to provide a sound knowledge base for the development of programmes and projects tailored to tackling the problem. Several representatives called on UNDCP to assign greater priority to the drug problem in Africa.

156. In view of the alarming increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs, in particular ATS, UNDCP was called upon to give higher priority to supporting government efforts to counter the problem posed by those substances at the global level. Strong support was expressed for the regional approach adopted by UNDCP to deal with the world drug problem. By launching new projects in many areas of the world and by targeting different sectors, UNDCP had played an effective role in promoting government action and in encouraging regional and subregional cooperation, especially in central and south-east Asia and in Africa.

5. Management

157. Several representatives underlined the need for continued improvement in the overall management of UNDCP and a strengthened dialogue with Member States. They also emphasized the need for an effective mechanism for the planning, design and financial monitoring of projects. In addition, some delegations emphasized the importance of open, transparent and impartial evaluation of projects, especially those by external experts. Reference was also made to the structural reform of UNDCP and the need for UNDCP to continue maximizing the effectiveness of its human resources and to maintain its reputation as a centre of expertise. Some representatives suggested that UNDCP should undertake an analysis of trends in voluntary contributions, including an assessment of the impact of adverse fluctuations in the exchange rate, and suggest possible countermeasures aimed at broadening the donor base.

158. Several representatives expressed support for the measures adopted by UNDCP to strengthen its administrative, project and financial management and improve its transparency and efficiency. In particular, the efforts to streamline its technical assistance projects into four thematic areas across national, regional and global programmes was commended. Representatives considered that improvements were necessary for UNDCP to operate at a higher level of efficiency and effectiveness. The Commission should monitor the implementation of the management measures to ensure that the Programme functioned efficiently and that funds provided were used in the most effective manner. Several representatives welcomed the measures undertaken to enhance internal working methods, the evaluation of programmes and the establishment of a new financial management information system.

159. Several representatives underlined the importance attached by their Governments to the review of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and by the Board of Auditors. They also stressed the importance of full implementation of the management reform, which could further contribute to improvement in financial support to the Programme, in particular in general-purpose resources.

6. Follow-up

160. Some representatives expressed the wish that UNDCP would inform the Commission at its forty-fifth session of efforts made to improve the portfolio of technical assistance projects and requested the Programme to initiate a process of closer consultation with Member States for the design and monitoring of projects. UNDCP should also build upon the existing mechanism for designing and implementing projects to promote transparency in the consideration of priorities of recipient countries and other stakeholders, as well as to enhance the sustainability of programme delivery. To achieve that objective, enhanced dialogue was

needed among all Member States, but in particular between donors and recipient countries and UNDCP. The initiative of UNDCP to establish a Programme and Project Review Committee and the proposed draft guidelines on the use of general-purpose contributions addressed some of the concerns expressed.

161. Some representatives called upon the Programme to strengthen its system for evaluating projects, including the assessment of their impact on the process of reducing the illicit cultivation, supply and trafficking of drugs. The efforts of the current evaluation unit was commended by several representatives. It was stressed that transparent and impartial evaluation of projects, especially by external experts, would facilitate continued donor support. The results of the evaluation of projects should be shared with all stakeholders, including Governments of recipient and donor countries, in a timely manner.

Chapter VIII
Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control

A. Structure of the debate

162. The Commission began consideration of item 9 of its agenda, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control", at its 1206th meeting, on 27 March 2001. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it conference room papers E/CN.7/2001/CRP.2 and CRP.7. The Chairman introduced the item and informed the Commission of the outcome of the five inter-sessional meetings that had addressed organizational and substantive issues prior to the forty-fourth session. The inter-sessional meetings had also provided an opportunity to maintain a dialogue between the Chairman, the extended bureau and UNDCP and its Executive Director. He also referred to the close working relationship between the Commission and the International Narcotics Control Board during the inter-sessional period, exemplified by the joint letter addressed to heads of State or Government, from the Chairman of the Commission and the President of Board, on the occasion of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations. Statements were also made by the representatives of Mexico, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands and Australia.

B. Deliberations

163. One representative, while underlining the commitment of his Government to the mandate of UNDCP, expressed concern about the management of the Programme and indicated that developments in that field would be monitored closely, and that future funding decisions would depend on the progress achieved. Another representative welcomed the efforts of UNDCP to improve cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which would support UNDCP in implementing its mandate. He welcomed the recognition by UNDCP of the linkages between drugs and development and its efforts to clarify the operational relationship between its core activities and the broadest sphere of economic development. He noted the ongoing dialogue between Member States on the management of UNDCP and considered that a holistic and strategic approach to resolve current management issues would enhance the operational capacity of the Programme. Another representative welcomed the changes in the arrangements for the management of UNDCP, including efforts in decentralization and improvement of project delivery, and noted the need to enhance the flexibility of the Programme to respond to new challenges. The Executive Director of UNDCP should endeavour to broaden the funding base of the Programme through innovative schemes, including reaching out to non-traditional donors. The inter-sessional meetings of the Commission provided an opportunity to continue to enhance coordination and consultation on the policies with a view to providing guidance to UNDCP. The convening of regular meetings of donors and recipient countries could also contribute to a better understanding of the requirements for further cooperation in drug control and of the action called for. Commenting on the strategy of UNDCP, one representative indicated that the activities pursued by the Programme should continue to be guided by a balanced approach that integrated all aspects of the drug problem, including money-laundering, judicial cooperation, targeting drug-trafficking organizations and the control of precursors. UNDCP should enhance its capacity to serve as a centre of expertise, sharing best practices and supporting Member States in the implementation of the strategy adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

C. Action taken

164. At its 1209th meeting, on 29 March 2001, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body" (E/CN.7/2001/L.22), submitted by the Chairman (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/16).

Chapter IX
Administrative and budgetary questions

A. Structure of the debate

165. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda, entitled "Administrative and budgetary questions", at its 1205th and 1206th meetings, on 27 March 2001. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the proposed outline for 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2001/8);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised biennial support and programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2001/9);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised support and programme budget for 2000-2001 and proposed outline for 2002-2003 (E/CN.7/2001/10 and Corr.1).

166. It also had before it four conference room papers (E/CN.7/2001/CRP.4-6 and 9).

167. At the 1205th meeting, on 27 March, the representative of UNDCP made a statement introducing the budget of UNDCP. He informed the Commission of the content of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Statements were also made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and associated countries), Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Madagascar, France, India, Australia, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Turkey and Italy.

168. At the 1206th meeting, on 27 March, the representative of UNDCP made an audio-visual presentation on UNDCP strategy and activities in Africa. Statements were also made by the representatives of Senegal, South Africa, Namibia, Nigeria, Egypt, Madagascar, Angola, Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan.

B. Deliberations

169. Several representatives commended the Programme Support Service of UNDCP on the comprehensive and high-quality presentation on the budget of the Fund of UNDCP. They referred to the important role played by the inter-sessional meetings of the Commission in considering budgetary matters.

170. The Secretariat introduced the proposed guidelines on the use of general-purpose funds (E/CN.7/2001/CRP.5). The representative of the Secretariat indicated that the main purpose of the guidelines was to define priorities in a framework that provided operational flexibility, transparency and accountability in the use of those funds. Most of the general-purpose income was currently required to fund the support budget. He stated that the remaining general-purpose funds would be used to support programme priorities approved by the Commission. He also indicated that a minimum general-purpose fund balance was required for efficient cash flow and project implementation.

171. Many representatives welcomed the set of management measures introduced by UNDCP and looked forward to continued efforts in that respect. It was noted that, to enhance the delegation of decision-making with regard to the approval of projects, UNDCP had established an internal programme and project committee. Several representatives welcomed the introduction of a new evaluation policy and looked forward to its full implementation in 2001.

172. Several representatives called on UNDCP to introduce the result-based budgeting concept, noting that other United Nations bodies had already introduced that budget technique. It was noted that

UNDCP would take into account the most relevant aspects of result-based budgeting in its next budget submission. Many representatives welcomed the introduction of the new financial management system, Profi, in order to enhance overall transparency and to contribute to sound financial management. Some representatives considered that the cost of Profi should be included in the support budget.

173. UNDCP was commended for its efforts to increase the efficiency of its programmes and to control cost. In particular, the programme-to-support ratio had improved from 67:33 to 80:20, reflecting improved programme delivery without increasing the support budget. Representatives also welcomed the reduction in the number of projects and agreed with the Advisory Committee in recognizing the efforts of the Executive Director in consolidating and improving operational activities.

174. Many representatives expressed concern over the level of general-purpose resources, which had been noted by the Advisory Committee and others, and reflected in the slowing-down of programme expenditures in 2001. The Executive Director was called upon to continue his initiatives to broaden the donor base of the Fund of UNDCP. Some representatives expressed the view that the decline or low level of income, including general-purpose income, was a reflection of diminishing donor confidence in the management of UNDCP. The Secretariat indicated that, while the general-purpose fund balance had indeed declined, as requested by the Commission, the level of general-purpose income had shown only marginal decreases over the years, mainly because of less interest income on lower fund balances and adverse fluctuations in the exchange rate.

175. Several representatives referred to the issue of programme support cost arrangements for nationally executed projects, proposed by UNDCP (E/CN.7/2001/CRP.5). It was indicated that the Commission should give further consideration to that matter, drawing on the experience of other United Nations agencies. Several other representatives reserved their position on the percentage levels. Several representatives were not in favour of charging up to the proposed 13 per cent. Some highlighted the importance of that issue, given the increasing recourse to cost-sharing arrangements for projects.

176. Some representatives noted with concern the limited resources allocated to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan Africa. Several representatives expressed the concern of their Governments over the growing problem of illicit cannabis cultivation and trafficking in the region and the continuing lack of resources to eliminate illicit cultivation through alternative development. The Secretariat reiterated its aim to balance the regional distribution of resources, taking into consideration the priority needs of Africa and available general-purpose and earmarked funds.

C. Action taken

177. At its 1205th meeting, on 27 March 2001, the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution entitled "Revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2001/9, sect. II, para. 25), submitted by the Secretariat (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/17).

178. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution entitled "Revised programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2001/9, sect. II, para. 26), submitted by the Secretariat (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/18).

179. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution entitled "Outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2001/8, sect. II, para. 6), submitted by the Secretariat, on the understanding that, as proposed by the Chairman, the outline would be revised, taking into account the views expressed at the forty-fourth regular session of the Commission (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/19).

Chapter X
Conclusion of the operational segment

180. The Commission discussed the conclusions of its operational segment, covering agenda items 8, 9 and 10, at its 1207th meeting, on 28 March 2001.

181. The Chairman highlighted the principal conclusions of the operational segment, which were issued separately from the present report.[61]

182. A statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation, who made a positive assessment of the operational segment. He further emphasized the commitment of his Government to combating the world drug problem.

183. The representative of Egypt indicated that, as a result of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, Member States were in a better position to understand the nature of the world drug problem. UNDCP had contributed to that process, and its work, priorities and strategic directions were commended.

184. The representative of one Member State, while underlining its commitment to the mandate of UNDCP, expressed concern about the management of the Programme, and indicated that developments in that field would be monitored closely with a view to future funding decisions.

Chapter XI
Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

A. Structure of the debate

185. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda, entitled "Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", at its 1207th meeting, on 28 March 2001. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the duration of the sessions of the Commission (E/CN.7/2001/11), including background information and a summary of the daily operational and other budgetary cost implications of convening the Commission.

186. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and associated countries), the United States of America, Egypt, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru and Brazil.

B. Deliberations

187. Several representatives expressed their views regarding the duration of the sessions of the Commission. There was considerable agreement that the sessions of the Commission during even-numbered years should be shortened from eight to five days, starting with the forty-fifth session in 2002. The careful planning and organization of the work of the Commission and better coordination among Member States were essential to ensure the smooth and timely running of the Commission during the shorter session. Member States and observers attending the Commission should exert discipline in managing the time allocated to the various items on the agenda. The inter-sessional meetings of the Commission had a crucial role to play in the preparation of the regular session, in particular in addressing substantive and organizational matters that would facilitate the adoption of decisions by the Commission.

C. Action taken

188. At its 1210th meeting, on 29 March 2001, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft decision entitled "Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session" (for the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III).

Chapter XII
Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

189. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda, entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", at its 1208th meeting, on 28 March 2001. The provisional agenda, which had been circulated to the regional groups during the inter-sessional meetings, was before the Commission in document E/CN.7/2001/L.1/Add.2. The provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session was approved by the Commission for submission to the Economic and Social Council (for the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

[61] See E/CN.7/2001/CRP.10.

Chapter XIII
Other business

190. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda, entitled "Other business", at its 1208th meeting, on 28 March 2001. The representative of Thailand, on behalf of China, Thailand and Viet Nam, invited Vienna-based ambassadors to visit alternative development programmes in those three countries in May 2001. She indicated that such a visit would show the efforts made and the difficulties encountered by Governments in the region in addressing the drug problem, and expressed the hope that other regions could offer similar trips in the future.

Chapter XIV
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session

191. The Commission considered item 14 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session", at its 1209th and 1210th meetings, on 28 and 29 March 2001. The rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2001/L.1 and Add.1-9).

192. At the 1210th meeting, on 29 March, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-fourth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XV
Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

193. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-fourth session in Vienna, from 20 to 29 March 2001. The Chairman of the Commission opened the forty-fourth session. The Executive Director of UNDCP addressed the opening meeting.

B. Attendance

194. The session was attended by representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Benin, Ghana, Mozambique and Sierra Leone were not represented). Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

195. In its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following arrangements for the election of the bureau of the Commission in order to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 for enhancing the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

> "... with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the Programme."

In the light of that decision, and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, immediately following the closure of the forty-third session, held the first meeting of its forty-fourth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the bureau.

196. At its 1194th meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-fourth session:

Chairman:	Pavel Vacek (Czech Republic)
Vice-Chairmen:	Camilo Vàzquez (Spain) Juan Ignacio Siles (Bolivia) Sameh Hassan Shoukry (Egypt)
Rapporteur:	Hae-moon Chung (Republic of Korea)

197. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the ambassadors of Angola, Canada, Iraq, Peru and Poland) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the forty-fourth session of the Commission, the bureau met on 19 March 2001 and the extended bureau met on 26 March 2001 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

198. At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2001/1/Rev.1), finalized by the inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, as requested by the Council in its decision 2000/240 of 27 July 2000. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem:
   (a) Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice;
   (b) Prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people.

A. *Substantive items*

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Treaty-based and normative functions

5. Drug demand reduction:
   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
      (ii) Countering money-laundering;
      (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.
7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
   (c) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
   (d) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
      (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit

manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

B. Organizational and other matters

11. Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session.

15. Opening of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E. Documentation

199. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex III.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Angola	Fidelino Loy de Jesus Figueiredo, João Sebastião Neto, José Silvestre Silva Alvarenga, José da Rosa Machado, Goncalves António Miguel
Argentina	Lorenzo Cortese, Gustavo E. Figueroa, Mónica Perlo-Reviriego, Alberto Calabrese, Betina Pasquali de Fonseca, María Luisa Martino, Maria Florencia di Masi de Alconada Sempe
Australia	Max Hughes, Sue Kerr, Michelle Capitaine, Jack Johnston, Steve Barnes, Helen Stylianou, Margaret Almond, Peter Costantino, Terry Stuart, John Lawler
Austria	Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Johann Fröhlich, Josef Baumgartner, Günther Hammer, Ingrid Wörgötter, Sabine Haas, Rainer Schmid, Alexander Springer, Christian Ebner
Bolivia	Jaime Niño de Guzmán, Francisco Aramayo, Carlos Rios Daboub, Juan Ignacio Siles. Mary Carrasco Monje, Horacio Bazoberry, Walther Rico-Frontaura, Carlos Paz, Miriam Siles
Brazil	Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, Marcos da Costa Leite, Wilson Salles Damázio, João Solano Carneiro da Cunha, Márcia Dode Becker Costa, Miguel Cézar Ferraz Abras, Roberto Precioso, Norton de Andrade Mello Rapesta, Luis Ivaldo Villafañe Gomes Santos
Canada	Paul Dubois, Jody Gomber, Alan Morgan, Catherine Airth, Carole Bouchard, Bob Lesser, Marilyn White, Christian Roy, Philip Pinnington, Rachel Auclair, Steve Bolton, Michel Perron, Paddy Meade, Elizabeth Lozano
Chile	Raimundo González, Luis Winter, Maria Teresa Chadwick, Juan Luis Bianchi, Rodrigo Guzmán, Soledad Weinstein
China	Zhang Yishan, Wang Qianrong, Liu Yinghai, Wang Youmei, Yang Xiaokun, Lo Ku Ka-lee, Clarie, Ip Peng Kin, Shu Tai, Chen Xingyou, Hu Guo Zhu, Chan Wing Wah, Vong Yim Mui, Niu Jibao, Li Fang, Yang Fu, Wan Changsong, Zhang Yugui, Zhao Qiang, Jiang Haifeng

* Benin, Ghana, Mozambique and Sierra Leone were not represented at the session.

Colombia	Hector Charry Samper, Jairo Montoya Pedroza, Gabriel Merchan Benavidez, Gustavo Socha Salamanca, Augusto Perez Gomez, Rodolfo Uribe Uribe, Maria Cristina Chirolla, Nelson R. Alvarado Rozo, Carlos Rodriguez Bocanegra, Diana Mejia Molina, Eugenia Paredes de Garcia
Côte d'Ivoire	Fiacre Fagnidi Kili, Arsène Abe Seka
Cuba	Miguel Angel Pérez Martín, Luis García Peraza, Enrique Jardines Macias, Jorge Reyes Vega, Pedro Pascual Betancourt, Eliseo Zamora Hernández
Czech Republic	Pavel Vacek, Josef Radimecký, Eva Marešová, Jaromír Neužil, Gabriel Berzsi, Ludmila Slabá, Bohumír Marek, Josef Bažant, Ladislav Gawlik, Martin Žárský, Kamila Jaroměřská, Kateřina Sequensová, Jaroslav Štěpánek, Petr Zvolský
Denmark	Henrik Wøhlk, Mogens Jørgensen, Johannes Dahl-Hansen, Ole Ivan Pedersen, Hendrik Kiil, Inger Marie Conradsen, Gitte Hundahl, Dorthe Lindberg, Lise Lauridsen, Lars Petersen, Hanne Fugl, Hans Henrik Jensen, Joachim Parbo
Ecuador	Patricio Palacios, Miguel Enríquez López, Juan F. Holguín
Egypt	Sameh Hassan Shoukry, Aly Ragheb, Ibrahim Khairat, Khaled Sarwat
France	Nicole Maestracci, Bérengère Quincy, Charley Causeret, Alice Guiton, Corinne Brunon-Meunier, Jacques Lajoie, Hervé Boullanger, Lionel Delaporte, Jean-Pierre Kilque, Stéphane Dutheil de la Rochere, Françoise Vance, Isabelle Moreau-Flachat, Patrick Deunet, Carlos Martinez, Chantal Gatignol, Patrice Servantie, Noël Corbin, Alain Labrousse
Germany	Marion Caspers-Merk, Helmut Butke, Hans Peter Plischka, Susanne Conze, Horst Möller, Uwe Wewel, Carl-Ernst Brisach, Michael Rauschenbach, Milan Simandl, Dagmar Busch, Elke Deffner, Barbara Singer, Carola Lander, Christoph Berg, Christian Simon, Reinhard John, Gunther Dobmann, Roland Schissau
Greece	Christos Alexandris, Andromache Antoniadis, Ioannis Rachovitsas, Eketerini Fountoulaki, Nikolas Vasdekas
India	T. P. Sreenivasan, G. C. Srivastava, R. M. Roy, N. R. Rayalu, Romesh Bhattacharji, A. P. Kala, Hemant Karkare, Atul Chaturvedi
Iran (Islamic (Republic of)	Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Esmaeil Afshari, Emran Razzaghi, Reza Nazarahari, Morteza Habibi, Rahim Golestani, M. Aghazadeh, Abbass Lotfi Sarabi
Italy	Vincenzo Manno, Roberto Liotto, Gioacchino Polimeni, Luca Brofferio, Alberto d'Amico, Giancarlo Cedola, Giorgio Fidelbo, Chiara Monzali, Silvia Zanone

Japan	Nobuyasu Abe, Masayoshi Kamohara, Yasunori Orita, Hiromichi Sato, Hideyuki Kadono, Motohito Nishizawa, Kiyoshi Koinuma, Kaoru Misawa, Kiyoshi One, Yoshitaka Yamada, Tomoki Saegusa, Takahiro Terasaki, Hiroki Sakai, Tsugiko Kato, Toshiyoshi Tominaga, Jiro Usui, Yuji Sakoda
Kazakhstan	Merei K. Vaissov, Saginbek T. Tursynov, Askar A. Akhmetov
Kyrgyzstan	Alikbek Djekshenkulov, Ashat Ryskulov
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubanh Srithirath, Kannika Phommachanh, Kou Chansina, Somphavanh Damrong
Lebanon	Samir Chamma, Walid Al-Hachem, Sami Daher, Caroline Ziade
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Said Abdulaati, Mohamed Khsheba, Maha Atman, Faisal Elshaeri
Mauritius	Parmesiven Valaydon
Mexico	Olga Pellicer Guido Belsasso, Carlos Fernando Luque Luna, Victor Arriaga, Marcela Mora Córdoba, Eduardo Héctor Moguel Flores, Joel Hernández, Eduardo Bahena Pineda
Peru	Eduardo Pretell, Javier Paulinich, Rodolfo Salinas, Sergio Kostritsky, Efraín Saavedra, Oscar Quea, Gustavo Ascacibar, Eduardo Bernales, Manuel Alvarez
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Miguel G. Coronel, Maria Cleofe R. Natividad, Mary Anne A. Padua, Tommy Lim
Portugal	Carlos Neves Ferreira, Elza Pais, Carlos Pais, Joaquim Rodrigues, Fernando Mendes, Jorge Leal, Carlos Nunes Gomes, Rodrigo Coutinho, Regina Carmona, Ana Aires, Elsa Maia, Ana Sofia Santos, Cristina Ferreira, Jorge Nuno Negreiros de Carvalho
Republic of Korea	Chung Hae-moon, Han Won-jung, Jeong Sun-tae, Ahn Sang-hoi, Kim Ki-young, Kim Byung-chul, Park Ho-goo, Nam Tae-gyun
Romania	Liviu Bota, Constantin Narcis Craiu, Dan Constantin
Russian Federation	Yuri N. Morozov, Mikhail I. Kalinin, Victor L. Khvorostyan, Youri A. Bujkin, Sergey V. Titov, Tayana A. Azhakina, Viacheslav V. Sergeev, Sergey V. Zemskyi, Andrey Y. Averin
Slovakia	Alojz Némethy, Roman Bužek, Alojz Nociar, Oksana Tomová, Zuzana Chudá, Mária Chmelová, Imrich Bet'ko, Mária Marčáková, Lubomír Okruhlica, Marietta Senčáková, Táňá Kupkovičová, Eva Tomková
Spain	Antonio Núñez García-Saúco, Gonzalo Robles, Germán Zurita, Camilo Vázquez, Emiliano Martín, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Luis Domínguez Arqués, María de la O Alvarez, Ana Andrés, Juan Denis, José Luis Valle, Cristino Ortiz de Frutos, Alejandro Abelló

Sudan	Abdel Ghaffar A. Hassan, Kamal Bashir M. Khair
Swaziland	Melusie M. Masuku
Switzerland	Ueli Locher, Lorenzo Schnyder von Wartensee, Martin Strub, Laurent Medioni, Diane Steber Büchli
Thailand	Rasmee Vistaveth, Chavalit Yodamani, Charivat Santaputra, Intedet Pronperaparn, Viroj Sumyai, Tanita Nakin, Chatchai Sirisabphya, Pattra Wongboonfoo, Saksee Phromyothi, Urawadee Sriphiromya
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ivan G. Tulevski, Ognen Malevski, Petar Dimovski, Zoran Todorov
Turkey	H. Aydin Sahinbas, Hakki Teke, Osman Paksüt, Orhan Cakmak, Kamil Karatepe, Ahmet Erdurmus, Aziz Ergen, Emin Arslan, A. Asim Arar, M. Aydin Özbay, Filiz Elgezdi, Sevil Atasoy, Ö. Faruk Mühürdar, Ufuk Önder, Hanife Celik, Neval Gündüz
Ukraine	Vasyl Levoshko, Tetiana Victorova, Victor Kryzhanivskyi, Olexandr Chizhov, Victoria Kuvshynnykova
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Vic Hogg, John Freeman, Michael Ryder, Mark Etherton, Mike Trace, Jon Benjamin, Anna Howard, Annabelle Bolt (nee Orr), Jacqueline Hutchison, James Saunders, Alan MacFarlane, Mark Rush, John Dunworth, Les Fiander, Neil Giles, Caroline Bates, Barry Wynne
United States of America	Rand Beers, Laura E. Kennedy, Ruth E. Hansen, Kathleen W. Barmon, Edwin Brauchli, Thomas Coony, Charles Michel, Bernice Powell, Wayne Raabe, Frank Sapienza, June Sivilli, Herbert S. Traub, Terrance Woodworth
Uruguay	Leonardo Costa, Fructuoso Pittaluga-Fonseca, Raquel Magri, Alejandro Montesdeoca, Gustavo Alvarez
Venezuela	Mildred Camero, Mary Silva Pavàn, Victor Manzanares, Ernesto Navazzio, Eusebis Gomez

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Centre for International Crime Prevention, International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Specialized agencies

International Labour Office, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Commission, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Force, General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the European Union, International Criminal Police Organization, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Southern African Development Community

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status:

Caritas Internationalis—International Confederation of Catholic Charities, International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Association of Lions Clubs, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status:

European Women's Lobby, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Group of German Associations, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Salvation Army

Roster A

European Union of Women, Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan

Annex II

Panels of experts participating in the thematic debate

Discussion theme of panel I: approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice

Members of panel I	*Country*
Mr. Emiliano Martín Deputy Director-General of the National Plan on Drugs	Spain
Mr. Michel Perron Chief Executive Office of the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse	Canada
Mr. Lubomir Okurhlica National Institute on Drug Abuse	Slovakia
Mr. Gustavo Ascacíbar Chief of the Prevention and Rehabilitation Unit, Comisión de la Lucha contra el Consumo de Drogas (national drug control authority)	Peru
Mr. F. Khan Chairperson of the Central Drug Authority	South Africa

Discussion theme of panel II: prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people

Members of panel II	*Country*
Ms. Marion Caspers-Merk Drug Commissioner, General Federal Ministry for Health	Germany
Ms. June Susan Sivilli (Senior Policy Advisor, Office of National Drug Control Police, Executive Office of the President	United States of America
Mr. Nicolás Augusto Pérez Gómez Director of the Presidential Programme on Drug Consumption	Colombia
Mr. Guido Belsasso Commissioner of the National Council against Addictions	Mexico
Mr. Jorge Nuno Negreiros de Carvalho	Portugal
Mr. Emran M. Razzaghi Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, University of Medical Sciences, Tehran	Islamic Republic of Iran

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-fourth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2001/1/Rev.1	2	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
E/CN.7/2001/2	4	First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
E/CN.7/2001/2/Add.1	4	Colombia: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2001/2/Add.2	4	Peru: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2001/2/Add.3	4	Mexico: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2001/3	5 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on the revision of part II of the annual reports questionnaire
E/CN.7/2001/4 and Corr.1	5 (b)	Note by the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth
E/CN.7/2001/5	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
E/CN.7/2001/6	7 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2001/7	8	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/8	10	Report of the Executive Director on the proposed outline for 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/9	10	Report of the Executive Director on the proposed revised biennial support and programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/10 and Corr.1	10	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revised biennial support and programme budget for 2000-2001 and proposed outline for 2002-2003 of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/11	11	Note by the Secretariat on the duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.1	13	Non-governmental organizations
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.2	9	Report of the Executive Director on United Nations system action to assist Member States in meeting the objectives and targets set out in the Political Declaration and in meeting the mandates addressed to the United Nations system
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.3		Reports by intergovernmental organizations
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.4	10	Note on possible guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.5	10	Programme support cost arrangements
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.6	10	Background paper prepared in response to the inter-sessional meetings on the management of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.7	9	Report on the preparatory work of the inter-sessional meetings for the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (20-29 March 2001)

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.8	4	Bangkok Political Declaration and ACCORD plan of action
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.9	10	Proposed programme of work in international drug control under the regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2002-2003
E/CN.7/2001/CRP.10		Principal conclusions of the operational segment of the agenda of the Commission at its forty-fourth session
E/CN.7/2001/NGO.1	5 (b)	Statement submitted by Soroptimist International
E/CN.7/2001/L.1 and Add.1-9	12	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session
E/CN.7/2001/L.2/Rev.2	6	Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea
E/CN.7/2001/L.3/Rev.1	4	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
E/CN.7/2001/L.4/Rev.1	6	International cooperation on the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development
E/CN.7/2001/L.5/Rev.1	6 (b)	Judicial cooperation: strengthening of central authorities with a view to the effective implementation of mutual legal assistance
E/CN.7/2001/L.6/Rev.1	4	Cooperation against the drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific
E/CN.7/2001/L.7/Rev.1	6	Strengthening international law enforcement cooperation to cope with the growing links between drug trafficking and other illicit activities involving transnational organized criminal groups
E/CN.7/2001/L.8[a]	9	Strengthening the operation of the United Nations machinery for drug control
E/CN.7/2001/L.9/Rev.1	4	First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
E/CN.7/2001/L.10/Rev.1	7 (e)	Contribution to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2001/L.11/Rev.1	6	International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs
E/CN.7/2001/L.12/Rev.1	6	Illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East
E/CN.7/2001/L.13/Rev.1	7 (b)	Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2001/L.14	7 (c)	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs
E/CN.7/2001/L.15/Rev.1	7 (b)	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
E/CN.7/2001/L.16/Rev.1	5 (a)	Approval of the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire
E/CN.7/2001/L.17/Rev.1	7 (e)	Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances
E/CN.7/2001/L.18/Rev.1	5	Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2001/L.19[a]	9	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
E/CN.7/2001/L.20/Rev.1	6	Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in central Asia
E/CN.7/2001/L.21/Rev.1	5 (b)	Prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people
E/CN.7/2001/L.22	9	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
E/CN.7/2001/INF.1		List of participants

[a] Withdrawn.